THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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Correspondence.

Editorial Visits.

In Sacramento we had the opportunity of attending, for one evening, the Woman's Suffrage Convention, in which Miss Stanton seemed the presiding genius and animating spirit. We listened with great interest to her finely arranged and well delivered speech, but were surprised at some fallacious assumptions made in the course of the address. One of these we specify, not from desire, but public good seems to demand it.

Miss Stanton said: "Formerly, she had seen negro slaves safe with a man, their owner; but when alone, men were active to apprehend and appropriate them; 'a nigger was loose,' and somebody must be after him—but when the laws of slavery were removed, and the vote given colored men, they were safe and honored. So, said she, now a woman is safe with a man, her owner; but alone she has men after her—she must be appropriated by somebody. Here she related amusing troubles of her own in this way. Remove the laws, she argued, which bind woman and give her the vote; then she will be safe and honored; till then she must be dogged if alone." We were surprised at this specious and most erroneous argument. The negro was thus situated because the slave laws *created a value* in him which had to be protected, or wicked men would be after him to appropriate his value. Doing away with the slave laws did away with this value, made him a man, and the vote made him honored. But as to women—no human laws create her value. Her sex is her value, and no power of earth can remove this value except by death. This value laws may protect, and without this protection wicked men will be after the woman; she will be dogged wherever she goes. As long as woman is woman in sex, so long she must be protected by law, or wicked men will be dogging her to appropriate her value. Only by her desexation can she be safe without laws for her especial protection. She is more like a rich man walking the streets when men know he has half a million of money about his person. He cannot protect himself alone. Wicked men will be after him, dogging him ever, till they appropriate his value. He must conceal his value, or be by laws and good men protected, or else he must suffer. So with the woman: only she cannot prevent her sex and her value being known, and she must be protected in her value by laws and by good men, or be seized by wicked men. This protection of value is for herself, not as with the slave to the master. The protection is to insure this value to herself, and to such other one as alone she chooses to share her value with. This is the necessity of her sex—she cannot escape it. No voting can relieve her. It will vastly increase her difficulties and endanger to herself the loss of her value by dogging wicked men. Bad women choose to have dogs of men after them, and such will all go to the polls to vote. Good women shun these wicked men as the wealthy shun thieves, and only few of them would go to the polls. If any honor comes to women as voters, as it does to negroes, it is likely to be an honor to bad women alone, who need no honor. This theme is not a very pleasant one to speak plainly upon, and we have used words as carefully as possible; but such women as Miss Stanton compel such discussion of the subject.

Another meeting, in Sacramento, we attended, not out of choice, but in view of the public influence they exert in different places. They always assume some good name, as "Mutual Improvement Meetings," "Free Discussion Meetings," "Religio-Philosophical," or some other like name, while often they seem conducted almost alone to be for the object of denouncing others and retailing believed, but positive falsehoods. We give a specimen of those we heard: "Jesus Christ's doctrines are often perfectly impracticable, for he says, if any one asks for your coat, give him your cloak also"—positive lie No. 1; "And if any one wants you to go with him a mile, go with him two"—lie No. 2; "According to the Bible, Moses wrote his own obituary"—lie No. 3.

The Bible says: "God created the earth in six days;" lie No. 4. Socrates and Confucius taught the golden rule; lie No. 5. At the Council of Nice, after voting what books were Bibles, they destroyed the others; lies Nos. 6 and 7. These are only moderate specimens of the foolishness of the meeting. Rarely if ever presenting an idea or thought, the speakers followed almost exactly the same method of denouncing the supposed errors, bigotry, illiberality, etc. of others; as to which they were most recklessly careless in assertions, and often guilty of positive lies. A number of times persons rose and talked at length, purporting to be the mouth-piece of spirits, without afterwards, as admitted, remembering a word of what had been said. If they were really inspired by spirits, they must have been spirits of devils or living spirits, for they told positive lies; but we believe they were merely self-deceived, and only uttered their own thoughts and feelings. Men and women have no right to shirk responsibility for lies and falsehoods by saying spirits possess them. It is bad enough to possess one soul that lies, but to have two in one body is awful.

Another thing is Sacraments. At a quarter past two, on the Sabbath, just before the Protestant sabbath schools close, a funeral procession of Irish Romanists dressed in characteristic regalias, came through the street by the churches, preceded by a large brass band and drum, discoursing roaring sounds on the way to the Romish church to go through ceremonies over a deceased leading liquor seller of the city. Such foreign desecrations of a quiet Christian Sabbath are insults to American sentiment, and deserve public indignation. If a funeral is to show respect to the dead, let it not be by an insult to the living. Let our Christian Sabbaths be quiet, with only the solemn bell calling to church, and the sound of worship within the sanctuary.

S. V.

A Working Plan.

[The Santa Cruz pastor thus addresses himself to his people and to his work for the year 1872. Perhaps this document will be of service to some other minister or church.]

To the Members of the Church and Congregation of Santa Cruz:

A New Year's Greeting! A cordial Christian salutation to you all! To those attending church and Sabbath-school, and none the less to those detained from doing so by sickness, or other causes, "A Happy New Year." Just a year ago we met as strangers. But we are strangers no longer. Our acquaintance has ripened into the relation of pastor and people. We are now organized in the service of the Gospel. We are ready to work, and I hope to grow in grace and usefulness. Will it not be well for us just here, at the opening of the new year, to review what may be called OUR WORKING PLAN.

I. THE PASTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

This includes the charge of the services of public worship on Sunday, at eleven o'clock in the morning and in the evening. Also a general superintendence of the Sunday-school immediately after morning service; the prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening; the rehearsal of hymns for public praise, every Saturday evening. The home concert, which we propose to hold on the first Wednesday evening in each month; and the missionary concert, on the first Sunday evening in each month. The Lord's Supper, which we celebrate on the first Sunday in March, June, September and December; and the preparatory lecture on Saturday preceding.

To these, and the other more general duties belonging to a Pastor, it gives me pleasure to anticipate giving my whole time and strength. And I hope to see our worshipping assemblies continue to be crowded, and the interest sustained, and earnest. That there is enthusiasm in the study of the Gospel, and the worship of God. That the entire congregation join in the service of praise, providing themselves plentifully with hymn-books, and so far as they can, attending the meeting for rehearsal on Saturday evening. I want to bespeak a special interest in our prayer-meeting on Wednesday evenings. All are cordially invited to give one evening hour in the middle of the week to social worship. Once in the habit of it, the privilege will be esteemed above price.

II. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Its direct workings are in the hands of the Superintendent, officers and teachers. It is thoroughly organized, and in excellent order. Now its efficiency becomes a question of *individual faithfulness and perseverance.* On these it depends, whether or not we advance in the substantial knowledge of the Word of God, through the year, and whether or not we gather and hold as many children under instruction as our room will contain. It is delightful to work in this nursery of Christian life.

III. THE DEACONS' DEPARTMENT.

Besides their direct duties to the church, serving at the table of the Lord's Supper, and looking after necessitous members if there be any; it falls to the Deacons to arrange the contributions of the church and congregation, to systematize and collect the offerings. In these contributions we act with the other Congregational churches in this State, numbering a little over fifty, and with those in all the United States, numbering over three thousand. These churches sustain a system of Foreign Missions through the American Board, on which will be expended this year five hundred thousand dollars.

They have also determined, through the late National Council at Oberlin, to extend the work of Home Missions, planting new churches throughout our country, especially in the newer parts of it, so that it will cost a like sum, namely, five hundred thousand dollars this year. Last year the Home Missionary Society expended over fourteen thousand dollars in California. They will doubtless do more than that this year. We also contribute to the Congregational Union, which helps new churches build houses of worship. We contribute to the Bible Society, and to the maintenance of our excellent religious paper, THE PACIFIC. We do what we can toward sustaining our Theological Seminary and Academy. Through these agencies our great family of Congregational churches is "holding forth the Word of Life," and we hope this year to take part with them, up to the full measure of our ability.

IV. THE TRUSTEES' DEPARTMENT.

The Trustees have planned for an income to meet all the expenses of the church, without burdening anybody. Besides the pew rental, it is proposed to ask all persons who are willing to support the congregation, to subscribe such a sum as they may feel able, to be placed, weekly, on Sunday morning, in the collection boxes as they are passed. Small envelopes will be furnished to all subscribers, in which the money may be placed. The envelope, properly marked, will show from whom each contribution comes, and the treasurer can credit it accordingly.

It will be noticed, that so far as the subscribers are concerned, this is only making their ordinary contribution to the collection a constant and reliable one every Sunday the year through, to be sent, if they are not present, or paid afterward, if that is more convenient. Other occasional worshippers will, of course, have the opportunity of contributing also, as usual.

The obvious advantages of this plan are, that it allows all to contribute to the support of the church—to contribute such a sum as they may feel able—the sum so pledged becomes a known income that may be counted on—it comes into the treasury without trouble or expense—and if carried through with spirit and promptness, will avoid arrearages or indebtedness. I hope the plan will have a fair trial this year, and that all will do what they can to make it a success. Numbers are what it wants to make it answer the purpose.

Another thing is under earnest consideration by the Trustees, as the new year opens. A larger audience room! The necessity is upon us. It must be met in some way. It cannot be put off. The spring must find us in the vigorous prosecution of some plan. The only thing necessary to assure success is, that it be prosecuted "with a will," and with enthusiasm by the whole congregation. At the old-fashioned "raising," after the well framed timbers had been put together and joined, all the men and boys took their places to lift. At the word "ready" they took hold. "Heave!" cried the carpenter, and up went the "broad-side" like a plaything, and nobody knew he was lifting at all! Success is "organized" in planning, and hewing, and framing, and joining things together, and when the people are called to the "raising" and they all take hold, and the word is given "heave," the lifting power will be found to be ample.

V. THE CHURCH COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

This is a Committee filled by volunteers. Its work has been prosecuted some four or five months, and has borne good fruit.

Each person serving on this Committee has a certain district in charge. The object is to invite all strangers to worship with us, or to direct them elsewhere, if that is their preference; to gather in all children into our Sunday school, or into some Sunday school; to relieve distress if any is found, and in all suitable ways to extend a genial Christian hospitality in the name of the church. The Committee is a permanent one, and the vacancies ask for volunteers to make it full, so as to cover all the districts.

VI. THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

Though mentioned last it is not least in the details of "our working plan." It blossoms monthly in our Friday evening "socials," to the delight of everybody. Through the generous hospitality of Mr. DeLamater, it has a place, a beautiful and well-finished hall, where all the congregation are cordially invited to pass an evening together socially once a month. Refreshments are served, and sometimes music, recitations and other entertainments are provided. But the great object is to promote acquaintance throughout the congregation, make friends of strangers, and welcome all to the enjoyments of Christian society.

So we commence the New Year 1872. Through all its months may the Holy Spirit dwell richly with us, in our hearts, our homes, and in all our assemblies, to prosper and lead us in our Christian life and work, and make us meet for the nobler life of the Kingdom above.

S. H. WILLEY, Pastor.

Jottings From the East.

PILGRIM'S NOTES.

BOSTON, Dec. 26th, 1871.

The Methodist Theological Seminary, at present located in the Wesleyan Association Building on Bromfield street, has done much to bring before the people of this city the wholesome truths of the Bible, quite a number of courses of popular lectures having been given under its auspices. Within the last two weeks, Rev. Dr. Harris, of New Haven, has been giving a course of lectures, holding them at the hour of noon, at each of which large audiences have greeted him, in many cases, numbers preferring to hear him rather than spend the hour at the dinner table. His lectures were on the atonement, providence, civilization, millenarianism, and the intellectuality of our times as these topics stand related to the progress and triumph of Christ's Kingdom on the earth. The course has embodied some of the most vital of the questions which are now struggling together in the great arena of debate, which have been handled by Dr. Harris in a masterly manner, showing him to be fully alive to all that could bear upon them. Those who have heard this course are convinced that they have met with truths such as they hardly thought of before; truths which they cannot gainsay or set aside. The American Board of Foreign Missions, in accordance with the vote adopted at the annual meeting at Salem in October last, have made arrangements to commence a mission in Spain, and have sent thither during the last week, the Messrs. Gulicks and their wives. The two gentlemen are more or less acquainted with the duties required, and Mr. W. H. Gulick is well posted in the Spanish language. Appropriate services were held in the Shawmut Avenue Church on the eve of their departure.

The Fourth Street Baptist Church have tendered a call to the Rev. Dr. Pollard, of Taunton, which has been accepted. Dr. Pollard has been settled in Tauton, twenty-two years, and brings with him a large experience. He is quite talented, popular in his denomination, and will prove an acquisition. Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of St. Paul's church of this city, has received a call from one of the Episcopal churches of Newark, N. J., but in all probability will not accept. This gentleman has hosts of admirers, who would hardly be willing that he should leave.

The latest intelligence regarding Rev. Mr. Alger is to the effect that he is somewhat improved, but his condition is such as to preclude the hope that he will ever be enabled to resume his ministry. The Music Hall Society will arrange at an early day to fill his place, in fact, a candidate has already been selected, therefor. Rev. N. Plumb has accepted the call of the new Walnut Avenue Congregational church of the Highlands, and will be installed Jan. 8th. His acceptance of this call has pleased his friends, who have had fears that he would go further West. The friends in Boston of the Rev Geo. N. Hepworth, who for a long while was settled over the Church of the Unity at the South End, (but who for the last two years has been settled over a flourishing church in New York) have been surprised at what they term his *new religious departure*, which, considering the unitarian views which he has always held, is a *surprise* hardly to be understood by them. He takes his position squarely upon the Divinity of Christ, where in future he will be found. Recently he has said: "Dear friends, I want to talk to you very plainly and very frankly this morning, and upon a subject of the greatest importance. First, I want to speak of Christ as a theological dogma. I know very little about the science of theology, and care less for it. It was always a very dry study to me, but this dogma is the basis element of my system, and therefore I speak of it. I cannot resist the feeling—it has grown partly out of the way in which I read the Bible, and partly out of my own religious consciousness, that Christ's life and God's life are inextricably interwoven and interlaced. *I am bound to believe in Christ's divinity*, or else tear certain texts up by the roots, which I am wholly unwilling to do. When Jesus, in a prayer, says: 'O Father! glorify me with Thine own self, with the glory that I had with Thee before the world was!' I cannot evade the conviction that the words, plainly as any words can, are intended to assert a pre-existence. If they do not distinctly say that Christ is coeval with God, then I fail to comprehend the meaning of the passage. Now, you may honestly deny the fact by openly doubting the correctness of the text. But, admitting the text, the deduction is plain. Again when He says: 'If a man love me, my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and take up our abode with him,' I think he clearly intimates a power co-ordinate with that of God. I don't see how the conclusion can be avoided, provided you admit the correctness of the text. I do believe this. Second, having placed myself right on the dogma, I come to speak of its historical value. I believe that the dogma, as I have stated it, has saved the world, and done more than anything else to mould modern society. If Christ had been a mere man, a great reformer, the changes he introduced would have died out, and his voice, though it spoke in clarion tones, would have died into a very dim and distant echo before this. The Church was built on the divinity of Christ; it would not have survived if it had not been; and the Church saved the seeds of the new civilization from among the ruins of the old.

* * * I come, lastly, to speak of the institutional value of the dogma. It is the only possible basis of organization. It gives us two works to accomplish—to save ourselves, and then to save the rest of the world. Atheism can't organize. It never has done so. It never will. Radicalism can't organize. One must have faith to organize. Radicalism is cold; it always seems to me like a hen brooding on stone eggs. It may warm them with the heat of its own body, but after all the eggs are stone, and can never bring forth life. What may not this dogma be to you? If you are weak—and who is not?—you can go to Christ and get strong, If you are sinful—and who is not?—you can go to Christ and be forgiven, I implicitly believe all this, and on it I would found this church. I heartily believe it, and by means of it I would save my own soul and yours."

The Rev. Charles Beecher, who some ten years ago was suspended from the North Congregational Association for heresy, on the 15th instant was reinstaled by a unanimous vote; the vote as passed revoked, repudiated, disannulled and expunged from the records, everything that had reference to the matter. Mr. Beecher by this action has been thoroughly vindicated, and his course, which at that time was looked upon by many as perfectly correct, fully sustained.

Rev. L. T. Townsend, author of "Credo," has been engaged for some months on a work, which will be issued at an early day, upon the Divinity of Christ. "The God Man" will be the title of this new work, which will be published in two volumes. "Search and Manifestation" will be the title of the first volume, followed by "Strife and Harmony."

GOSSIP.

A new daily paper is one of the things talked of for the coming year, to be of quarto form, and to commence its publication in March. M. M. Ballou will be the publisher, backed by those who are not only able to sustain, but willing to put their hands deep in their pockets to push it into position. I hear it stated that the capital will be three millions, and that they expect to sink the first year $200,000. Nothing will be left undone to make it the best paper in Boston or New England.

For the holiday trade, Messrs. Prang & Co. have just issued a number of publications. Among them is a large variety of illuminated book marks and mottoes, moss roses, ivys and ferns in chromo-lithography, costumes of the German peasantry, nursery rhymes, etc., all in the very highest style of art. A new chromo, just issued, is a "Pastoral Scene," after the original by James M. Hart.

The plans for the new Coliseum of Mr. Gilmore have been matured, and it is now said the building will be begun early in the coming Spring. The music to be sung is nearly ready for the musical association, who will take part in the Jubilee, early in February or March.

AMICUS.

Rev. R. B. Leacock, of New York, has withdrawn from the Episcopal Church, on the ground that the Baptismal services do teach Baptismal Regeneration.

MR. MATTHEWS, of Boston, has ordered Bishop Randall to draw upon him for the sum of $10,000, to be used in the erection of a divinity hall in connection with the new Episcopal church at Golden, Colorado. We wish somebody of Boston would authorize a California bishop to draw on him for $10,000 to pay for another divinity hall on Golden Gate hill in California.

Religious Miscellany.

In the Red Sea.

The desolation of the Red Sea is unmatched. Along the whole extent of the eastern coast, to the best of my observation, there is not so much as a blade of grass; and Abyssinian travelers tell me that the western shore is little if at all better. From my perch in the higher rigging of the foremast, I can see along either shore the huge pyramids of rock deepening from gray into crimson as they rise, bastion after bastion, against the lustrous morning sky — undiscovered Matterhorns, on which no Alpine Club has ever set foot. Below me, the blue transparent sea is alive with darting fish, whose glancing scales glitter like rainbows in the splendor of the sunrise. The captain and mate, who are already on deck, (for every one rises at 4 o'clock in this latitude) keep glancing on every side in search of a shark; and yonder, sure enough, rises the long, gaunt, stealthy assassin, his huge dagger-like fin piercing the smooth surface as with a sudden stab, as he swoops into the midst of the terrified fish, and with one crunch of his mighty jaws snaps out the whole center of the column. If we had only a hook! but we have not—not even an apology for one; so we shake our fists at the unmoved buccaneer, and leave him to pursue his depredations.

A few days later, when we have fairly lost sight of Africa, and are hugging the Arabian shore, our attention is attracted by a dazzling line of white far to the port side, breaking the deep blue of the sea with a single flash, bright, keen, and narrow as the edge of a Damascus scimitar. This the first of the famous coral reefs which lie so thick between Jiddah and Koomfidah as to form an absolute rampart, between which and the shore, says our skipper, "a craft can just scrape along." Every one on board instantly recollects that he has promised to bring some coral back with him to Constantinople; and the skipper promises to "lower the boat down and have a look at one of the reefs, the first time we anchor for the night." This happens on the following evening, when we are at the entrance of the inside passage; and the captain, the chief engineer, the supercargo, and I, with two of the crew, go coral-hunting in a body. The sky is aflame with the glow of sunset; and the huge desolate rocks, with their background of dim, ghostly desert, the slowly darkening sea, the distant steamer lying like a shadow upon the water, the silence and utter loneliness, are very impressive. But the silence does not endure long. The outer edge of the reef is barely reached, when first the two sailors, and then all the rest of us in in turn, leap overboard, clothes and all, and begin tearing up coral, hunting crabs, and splashing each other with water, while the silent sea rings with shouts of laughter and broad English chaff, for the first time, perhaps since its creation. Petrified flowers of every color—white, black, yellow, and red—such as one imagines in the enchanted cities of the "Arabian Nights," come up by the handful; and presently the engineer ducks down and flashes up a huge black sea urchin, twirling its long sharp spines in a truculent manner, and evidently very angry at being disturbed; but into the boat it goes, nevertheless. At the same moment, one of our sailors wading toward us with a huge mass of coral, slips and goes backward under water, with his lump of coral atop of him; but we spring to the rescue, and drag him out, still clinging to his prize like a bull-dog. And so the fun goes on till the sun touches the horizon, when it is indeed time for us to be gone; for in this latitude there is no twilight—night falls like a falling curtain.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Internationals.

The *N. Y. Herald* gives the following account of the origin of the Society.

The international idea is a German one. It originated in the politico-philosophical region, far different from the industrial circles in which the workingman agitates. In 1862, we find Karl Marx commencing an active propaganda in favor of the International on the boasted free soil of England, in which the doctrines sown by the socialists beyond the Rhine were to take root and flourish. Karl Marx, the German student, was trained in the schools of "the masters"—the creature of Bismark—between both of whom there existed a connecting link in the the person of one Patrick Howell. Who was Patrick Howell? In 1836, there lived at Magdeburg a woman, whose house was the rendezvous of a little galaxy of reformers, of diplomatists *in pavibus*, and ardent patriots, who passed a good deal of their time in the discussion of the great problems of the future and in trying to solve them, at least in theory. Gifted with every grace of mind and person, this woman exercised a real fascination on all her circle. Her more recent conquest was, indeed, a proof of her power. For some months back a poor and obscure musician had been living at Magdeburg. Thanks to their recommendation, he was given the place of chapel master in the city. His name was Richard Wagner. In 1838, the gathering at Magdeburg was dispersed. She who was the soul of it was obliged by family reasons to remove to Nieuburg. The chances of a troubled life took Wagner to Dresden, where he resided four years; but the ties which existed between the two were not broken by absence. From Dresden, Wagner wrote to Madame de B——, introducing to her Patrick Howell, whom a common friend presented to him. Howell, who, as his praenomen indicates, was an Irishman, was a man of about thirty years of age, energetic, resolute and keenly intelligent. He was the son of poor parents in the county of Cork. At sixteen he went to England, where after a few months' apprenticeship, he became a workman, and then a foreman, in some pottery works near Sheffield. His occupation inspired him with a determination to study chemistry, in which science, thanks to his natural ability, he made rapid progress. A casual acquaintance made him acquainted with a rich German, a manufacturer of chemical products who had a large establishment in this city. He accepted an offer made to him by this person and came to America. For five years he took an active part in the movement for German immigration, and German-American colonization, and when at the end of that time he returned to Germany, he took with him letters of introduction to eminent persons in that country. With a glance, Madame de B——, and the young Bismark (who was then the greatest foe of monarchy in Europe) comprehended the new comer. While here he renewed an acquaintance he had previously formed in Paris with the Irish Fenian leaders, O'Mahoney and Stephen. He had followed the workingmen's movement in England, and he brought with him to Germany many learned documents on the federal system. For Bismarck and Madame de B— Howell became a precious instrument. The lady had no trouble in extracting a promise that he would keep their relations secret, and when there is a lady as well as a principle in the case what won't a sentimental young Irishman do? She was a woman, and to him her desire to remain unknown needed no other justification. Howell at once, therefore, became to all appearance the head of the conspiracy. This place of the head of the movement for the emancipation of the working classes fulfilled all his secret aspirations. The influences he set at work formed circles all over Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria and Prussia. Secret excursions to Great Britain showed the new apostles what use, in the interest of the propaganda, might be made of that country. For fifteen years Howell labored at his great task. He visited in their turn—for the most part traveling on foot, with a tourist's knapsack—Switzerland, France, Spain and Italy, sowing those doctrines which were to produce such fruits as Newmayer, Kinch, Lucraft, and Karl Marx. It was the last mentioned whom Howell chose, having known him long and intimately, and having employed him in the publication of a *doctrinaire* newspaper, to continue the great work so well begun in England, when they from whom Howell received his inspirations said to him, "The hour has come." In 1862, Karl Marx arrived in London with the programme of the International in his pocket, and thence sprang this powerful society.

It is only a Prayer-Meeting.

Very true. There will be no sermon from a favorite minister; no instrumental music. The house will not be crowded, and the few that will be there will not be dressed in their best attire. The prayers, that are offered are not likely to be clothed in accurate and eloquent language, and it is quite probable that many of the psalms sung will be pitched a note too high or too low.

It is only a prayer-meeting—a meeting like those held in the days of Malachi, whose proceedings were noted down by the Lord in the book of remembrance kept before him; like that one held by the disciples in the upper room which preceded the great Pentecostal revival; like those noticed in the book of the Acts, when the assembled disciples were filled with the Holy Ghost, and prison doors were opened and captives released in answer to their prayers.

It is only a prayer-meeting—only an appointment which the risen and exalted Saviour has made with his disciples; only a time when God "hearkens," listens attentively, that he may hear the holy converse as his Holy Ghost descends upon waiting souls.

It is only a prayer-meeting—only a place where the sorrowing find comfort, and the troubled obtain peace; where the weak are strengthened, and the weary rested; where Christian sympathy is kept alive, and Christian work receives a fresh impulse.

It is the only place where the church is put in communication with the throne of grace, and draws spiritual life for itself, and revival blessings for the region around.

It is the only nurse, the manifestation and the measure of a church's life, the mightiest agency for good that God has intrusted to his people.

It is only a prayer-meeting. My brother, don't say that again.

Public Spirit.

"In early days of the Republic, when the patriotism of the country was stimulated by a sense of national danger, when there were few institutions to be founded and established in this country, the whole mind of the people was devoted to political discussion, which resulted in the foundation of a free government; but when the danger disappeared, the people gave less attention to concerns of public interest, until at last the concerns of civil government were turned over to a professional class who made politics a business of personal advantage and emolument. No man has the right to claim that he discharges the duties of a citizen unless he gives attention to the concerns of civil government. I had the occasion to say, recently, that the man who in our country is no politcian is unfit to be a citizen. By politician, I mean not a man who seeks office for personal profit, but a man who fulfills that obligation which is incumbent upon all of us in a republic, to give an earnest, careful and habitual attention to the conduct of government. It is not sufficient that a general attention be given to these objects. If you will reflect for a moment upon the functions which political parties perform, you will see that they enact a part of the greatest possible importance. It is by the competition of parties, in a popular government like ours, that the affairs of society are carried on. The individual citizen has little to do except to decide between the candidates presented by rival parties. If all good men stand away from canvassers and conventions, both parties will present candidates unfit to be elected. Men will combine and form rings—an evil which has existed in this city during the last sixteen years. What is the remedy? I do not speak of specific measures to be enacted by your Legislature about to assemble. I refer to a case that is deeper and more permeating—the cultivation, principally among our young men, of an habitual sense of obligation to attend to their civil duties. So far have we wandered from the spirit which characterized our ancestors, that I have felt myself challenged because I continued to take some part public affairs. It has seemed as if the man who consecrates himself wholly to the business of making money and increasing, perhaps his already enormous fortune, was regarded as the man to be trusted and reverenced, and to be called a better citizen than the man of education, of talent perhaps, who, having been conversant with books, and having learned something from the example of our great ancestors, continued to perform the duties of a citizen. This is a false and morbid condition of society, and no community can prosper while it continues."—*S. J. Tilden.*

A Word Fitly Spoken.

The following instance shows the importance of speaking a word in season for Christ. "A word fitly spoken, how good it is!" How it fastens itself upon the conscience and heart, and brings forth fruit in due season!

More than fifteen years ago, when called to watch with an old gentleman, eighty-two years of age, who had been a devoted Christian more than fifty years, who was totally blind, and suffering constantly with intense pain, I found him patiently bearing all, leaning on Christ. I was about sixteen years old; and as I entered the room, the lady introducing me, he said: "I want to take your hand in mine. And so you have come to sit up with me. I should think, by your hand, that you must be a young man. I want to talk with you more by and by."

When the family had retired, he asked me to place my hand again in his, and said: "I want to ask you a few questions. Are you a Christian?" I thought I must answer honestly, and I said: "No!" "Do you mean to be some time?" "Yes!" "Well, then, what are you waiting for?" I was speechless. But the questions were daily in my mind until I gave my heart to Christ.

Increase of Human Longevity.

The reports of American and European statistics confirm this fact: for instance, the average rate of mortality in England and Wales in the first forty years of the eighteenth century, was 540 in 10,000 living; from 1741 to 1866, it was 207 in 10,000 living. The deaths in Boston from 1728 to 1752 were one in 21.65 of the living; from 1840 to 1868, only one in 42.08, being about half as numerous. Dr. Wellington says, among other causes which produce this result, is the improved treatment of disease. In Massachusetts General Hospital, the proportion of deaths to admission from 1860 to 1870, were eight per cent.; for the preceding forty years it was ten and twenty per cent. The percentage discharged well on the number admitted from 1860 to 1870 was 56.6; for the preceding forty years it was 46.5. The records of other principal hospitals show the same result. In the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health from 1853 to 1868, inclusive, on comparing the first group of five years, with the last group of five years, the annual gain in each 100,000 of the population is 54 lives, giving as the actual saving in the last five years 2,440 persons, or 688 in each year, and the improvement seems to be going on. In the practice of midwifery, there has been signal improvement during the last two hundred years. The London mortality bill shows that for twenty years, ending in 1860, one in every forty-four delivered died; while for twenty years ending in 1820, one of every 108 died. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from January 1st, 1862, to December 31st, 1863, there were 5,743 deliveries, with but twenty-one deaths, being one in every 237 cases It is fair to infer that the statistics in London will not differ materially from those of other cities in Europe and America.—*College Courant.*

Chinaman's Hard Questions.

The Chinaman, heathen as he is, sometimes asks the Christian hard questions. Some time since there was a death in a prominent family of one of the churches, and, according to the fashion in aristocratic life, the surviving members of the household were absent from the sanctuary for the two Sabbaths succeeding the funeral. The whole family were changed in apparel, and now wore sombre black, and the old home was made the more desolate and gloomy by these artificial observances. A Chinaman well acquainted with the circumstances, and knowing that the departed was a Christian lady, and that her relatives professed the same faith, inquired why it was that so much grief followed the change which had made a saint immortal! If heaven is so happy a place, and the eternal home of all believers, why should all these emblems of sorrow mark the going thither of any soul set free? And then the hardest question of all: "What for do the rest of the familee, who no sick, stay away the two Sunday from the church?"

Temperance.

The Santa Clara Valley *Agriculturist*, which has taken a stand against wine growing, in its August number says:

"Where, when and in what manner has wine-making proved of any considerable worth to the people of this State? We will admit that the production of wine and distilled liquors has a tendency to enrich the distillers and fermenters, but we deny that it is, or ever can be, made of any great value to the masses of the population."

To this we add: Who and where are the distillers and fermenters who have been enriched by wine growing? Are there ten in California who have become rich solely by wine growing, and have not paid a severe penalty; that is, have not themselves, or some member of their families become drunkards? We know one reputed to have become rich, but we know also that he is a drunkard, and has suffered more than once from attacks of tremens. He was formerly a Son of Temperance; a sober, upright citizen. We know another family claiming to have made $10,000 in the past five years by wine growing, but the father and mother of that family are constantly drunken. We know another case of profitable wine growing, but a son in in that family is a miserable maudlin drunkard—always drunk. Come to the mark with your instances of profitable wine growing. Are there ten men in California happily rich from wine growing?—*Rescue.*

Vileness of the Business.—A recent coroner's inquest in Providence, R. I., developed the following facts:

'A part of the boys went to one Fitton's and got some beer and cigars, and then meeting the others, they went to Sweeney's. He did not take them into his bar-room, but into a bed-room above, where the boys all took á drink of whiskey, Sweeney drinking with them. Owen Reynolds paid for all the drinks, and for half a pint which they took away in a bottle. This the boys drank immediately. Wanting more, another boy went to Sweeney's and got trusted for another half pint. When this was gone, Owen Reynolds was so drunk that he could not walk, and was carried home by some of the others. He lay in a stupor until late Monday evening, when he died. Sweeney testified that he bought the whiskey, a barrel of 43½ gallons, of Tom Bligh, on North Main street, and that it was just as he bought it. He received of the boys $1.15, and the promise of twenty-five cents. For this paltry sum, he took eight boys, from six to seventeen years old, into his house on Sunday, and gave them the whiskey until they were all drunk, so drunk that one died from his debauch. We doubt if among all the hosts of hell or earth, any but a rum-seller could be found vile enough to do so fiendish a deed for so small a sum."

No "Public House."—There is a town in Ireland which contains no public house. Bessborough is the name of the place, a manufacturing town near Newry. Its proprietor, a Mr. Richardson, with some members of the Society of Friends, founded the Bessborough Spinning Company, and erected a spinning mills. The factory has grown so large that it gives employment to 3,000 hands. There are no police in the place, Mr. Richardson alleging that so long as he keeps out the public house, they can do without police; but that as soon as the tap-room is introduced they will require the constabulary. The operatives are models of sobriety and good order, the town being wholly free from the sad scenes which are to be met with in much smaller populations. Would that we could chronicle many more towns of the same kind; it would conduce greatly to the lessening of disease and lowering of taxes."

Soap and Alcohol.—The distillation of alcohol from the garbage of the cities is the latest abomination with which we are threatened, though science tells us that in spite of appearances the extract is as pure and cleanly taken this way as if right from corn. In this new process the garbage is gathered from the houses of citizens, dumped into water-tight vats, boiled for several hours, the grease is carefully skimmed off for soap-making purposes, and the pulpy mass fermented and distilled. The refuse goes to the corn field, the peach orchard, or the vineyard. A barrel of garbage yields three pounds of soap grease and four gallons of proof spirits.—*Elizabeth Daily Herald.*

A gentleman lecturing in the neighborhood of London, said:

"Everybody has influence, even that child, pointing to a little girl in her father's arms. "That's true," cried the man. At the close he said to the lecturer: "I beg your pardon, sir, but I cannot help speaking. I was a drunkard; but as I did not like to go to the public-house alone, I used to carry this child. As I approached the public-house one night, hearing a great noise inside, she said: 'Don't go, father!' 'Hold your tongue, child!' 'Please, father, don't go.' 'Hold your tongue,' I said. Presently a big tear fell on my cheek. I could not go a step further, sir. I turned around and went home, and have never been in a public house since—thank God for it! I am now a happy man, sir, and this little girl has done it all; and when you said that even she had influence, I could not help saying: 'That's true, sir!' All have influence."

A thought by a Teetotaller—

At dinner many do entreat
A blessing, ere they carve their meat;
But few, if any, ever think
To ask a blessing on their drink.

Flies are caught with syrup, not with vinegar.

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.
CALIFORNIA.	**Congregational.**	
Anaheim	Congregational	Rev. Josiah Bates.
Angels Camp	Congregational	Rev. J. L. Jones, acting.
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, acting.
Atalanta	Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, acting.
Battle Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. R. Graves.
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, acting.
Benicia	Principal Female Seminary	Rev. C. H. Pope.
Brooklyn	Mills' Seminary	Rev. E. Corwin.
Brooklyn	Mills' Seminary	Rev. E. S. Lacy.
Cache Creek	First Congregational	
Chico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, acting.
Cherokee Flat	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Sr., acting.
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. J. R. Bradshaw.
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. W. J. Clark, acting.
Coloma	First Congregational	
Copperopolis	First Congregational	Rev. J. L. Jones, acting.
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. George Morris, acting.
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings.
Eden Plain	First Congregational	
Eureka	First Congregational	
Folsom	First Congregational	
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, acting.
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour.
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, acting.
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr, acting.
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. O. A. Ross, acting.
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Willis.
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. McLain.
Murphys	First Congregational	Rev. J. L. Jones, acting.
National City	First Congregational	
Nevada City, cor. Church and Main sts	First Congregational	Rev. A. Halliday, acting.
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. Thomas, acting.
Oakland, Washington, bet. 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. Dr. Mooar, acting.
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev. D. B. Gray.
Oakland	Prof. Theological Seminary	Rev. George Mooar, D. D.
Oakland	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett.
Oakland	Prof. University of California	Rev. M. Kellogg.
Oakland	Associate Editor Pacific	Rev. S. V. Blakeslee.
Oroville	Without Charge	Rev. J. E. Benton.
Pacheco	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Jr.
Petaluma, corner Fifth and B streets	Congregational	Rev. G. E. Ellis, acting.
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. C. J. Hutchins.
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. J. A. Chittenden.
Red Bluff	Without Charge	
Redwood	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Berger.
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. H. E. Jewett.
Riverside	Preaching Station	Rev. J. J. Powell.
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton.
Roseville	Congregational	Rev. M. B. Starr, acting.
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet. I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. M. B. Starr, acting.
San Andreas	First Congregational	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D. D.
San Bernardino	First Congregational	
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. J. Bates.
San Francisco, cor. California & Dupont	First Congregational	
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.
San Francisco, cor. Fifteenth and Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. W. Macomber, acting.
San Francisco, bet. Stockton and Powell	Green Street Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond.
San Francisco, cor. Sacram'to & Drumm	Mariners' (undenominational)	Rev. J. Kimball.
San Francisco	Sup't of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. Rowell.
San Francisco	Without Charge	Rev. J. H. Warren.
San Francisco	Prof. Theological Seminary	Rev. J. P. Moore.
San Francisco	Without Charge	Rev. J. A. Benton, D. D.
San Francisco	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker.
San Juan	First Congregational	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. T. H. Rouse.
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson.
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Willey.
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge.
Sonoma	First Congregational	Rev. M. S. Croswell.
South Vallejo	First Congregational	Rev. A. M. Goodnough, acting.
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. J. H. Strong.
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D.
Wheatland	First Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, acting.
Woodbridge	First Congregational	
Woodland	First Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro.
OREGON.		
Albany	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Butcher.
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev. W. A. Tenney.
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, acting.
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller.
East Portland	First Congregational	Rev. W. R. Joyslin, acting.
Eugene	Without Charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson.
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., acting.
Forest Grove	President Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D.
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman.
Forest Grove	Without Charge	Rev. E. Walker.
Hillsboro'	First Congregational	
North Portland	Preaching Station	Rev. W. R. Joyslin.
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, acting.
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D.
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight.
Salem	Without Charge	Rev. O. Dickinson.
WASHINGTON TER.		
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington.
Port Madison	Preaching Station	Rev. J. F. Damon.
Seattle	First Congregational	Rev. J. F. Damon, acting.
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, acting.
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells.
NEVADA.		
Eureka	Preaching Station	Rev. J. Price.
Reno	First Congregational	Rev. A. F. Hitchcock, acting.
CALIFORNIA.	**Presbyterian.**	
Alameda	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. W. Webb.
Alvarado	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. Parks.
Amador	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Woods, acting.
Anaheim	Westminster Church	Rev. L. P. Webber.
Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, acting.
Benicia	First Presbyterian	
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian	Rev. R. McCulloch.
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, acting.
Calistoga	First Presbyterian	
Centerville	Without Charge	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch.
Centerville	Presbyterian Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier.
Centerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. Parks.
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, acting.
Columbia	First Presbyterian	
Davisville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. D. Strong, acting.
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. M. Stewart, acting.
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. R. Wells, acting.
Ione	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, acting.
Jackson	First Presbyterian	
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D. D.
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. S. Dewing, acting.
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie.
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie.
New San Diego	Teacher	Rev. C. R. Clarke.
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th	First Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. Poor.
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure.
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D. D.
Oakland	President Female Seminary	Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D. D.
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell.
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian	
Rio Vista	Without charge	Rev. B. J. Lowe.
Sacramento, cor. Sixth and L streets	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. F. L. Nash.
Sacramento		Rev. N. Slater.
Salinas		Rev. W. H. Wilson.
San Diego	Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. McDonald.
San Buenaventura	Presbyterian	Rev. W. Campbell.
San Francisco, Mission st., bet. 3d and 4th	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. E. S. Carpenter.
San Francisco, cor. Folsom and Seventh	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, acting.
San Francisco, Potrero	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. R. G. McCarthy.
San Francisco, Stockton street	First Presbyterian	
San Francisco, NW. cor. Powell & Geary	Calvary Presbyterian	Rev. J. Hemphill.
San Francisco, Tyler st., near Taylor	Central Presbyterian	Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D.
San Francisco, Post st., above Mason	St. John's Presbyterian	Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.
San Francisco, Westminster	Hayes Valley, (City)	Rev. Mr. Scringeour.
San Francisco, cor. Larkin and Pacific	Larkin street Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. Dowling, acting.
San Francisco, bet. 21st and 22d sts	Howard street Church	Rev. S. Woodbridge, D. D.
San Francisco	United Presbyterian	Rev. M. M. Gibson.
San Francisco	Chinese Missionary	Rev. A. W. Loomis.
San Francisco	Agent American Bible Society	Rev. F. Buel.
San Francisco		Rev Albert Williams.
San Francisco		Rev. W. H. Cain.
San Francisco	Agent Presb. Board of Educ'n.	Rev. S. T. Wells.
San Francisco	Princip. Univ'y Mound College	Rev. Geo. Burrowes, D. D.
San Francisco	Agent Amer. Tract Society	Rev. Frederick E. Shearer.
San Francisco	President City College	Rev. W. Alexander.
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San Francisco	Secretary Prison Commission	Rev. J. Woodworth.
San Francisco	Ref. Ch. Mission	Rev. F. Fox.
San Francisco	Teacher	Rev. T. Kirkland.
San Rafael	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. E. Taylor, acting.
San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. M. Betts.
San Leandro	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. F. White, LL. D.
San Leandro		Rev. J. Alexander.
Sonora	First Presbyterian	
Santa Barbara	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Phelps, D. D.
Santa Barbara	Teacher	Rev. S. S. Harmon.
Santa Barbara		Rev. H. N. Dobbins.
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. F. Post.
Santa Rosa	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting.
Santa Rosa		Rev. C. H. Crawford.
Smartsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. D. Roberts.
Stockton	First Presbyterian	Rev. B. E. S. Ely.
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Hammond.
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Hammond.
Vallejo	First Presbyterian	Rev. N. B. Klink, acting.
Visalia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Edwards, acting.
Walnut Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge.
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, acting.
Wilmington	Presbyterian	Rev. W. C. Harding.
NEVADA.		
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, acting.
Elko		Rev. J. Brown.
Virginia	First Presbyterian	
OREGON.		
Albany	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. G. Irvine.
Albany		Rev. W. J. Monteith.
Ashland	Preaching Station	
Brownsville		Rev. R. Robe, acting.
Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Reasoner.
Calapooia	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, acting.
Corvallis	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Hanna.
Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Robe, acting.
Eugene City	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Dick.
Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rex. M. A. Williams, acting.
Portland	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D.
Salem		Rev. T. J. Wilson.
WASHINGTON TER.		
Delta		Rev. R. N. Fee.
Olympia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Thompson.
Seattle	Preaching Station	Rev. G. F. Whitworth, in charge.
Steilacoom	First Presbyterian	Rev. Geo. W. Sloan.

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Literary Notices.

SINGULAR CREATURES, or, Domestic Zoology of a Scotch Parish. Lee & Shepard. 16 mo. $1.25; Roman & Co.

This very handsome book is a collection of anecdotes and stories about domestic animals, written for the young, and well adapted to interest and instruct them.

BIVOUAC AND BATTLE, Oliver Optic. Lee & Shepard. 16 mo. $1.25; Bancroft & Co.

We do not need to describe the well known style of Oliver Optic. The scene of this latest tale from his rapid pen is laid, partly, in Italy, during the war of 1859. The incidents will be found sufficiently exciting. The fourteen illustrations do not seem to us to illustrate anything except their own wretchedness. Most of them were better left out.

HOW TO SIT FOR YOUR PHOTOGRAPH. Benerman & Wilson, Phila. paper 30 cts., cloth 60 cts.

A gossippy, pleasant little book, discussing various topics connected with photographic pictures, especially the relations between the sitter and the artist. The latter is defended, and the frequent absurdities and injustice of the former shown up in an amusing way. It is well worth reading.

PARTURITION WITHOUT PAIN; a Code of Directions for Escaping from the Primeval Curse. Edited by M. L. Holbrook, M. D., Editor of the "Herald of Health." Second Edition. New York, Wood & Holbrook. 146 pp. 18 mo. Cloth, price $1.

This is a small and inexpensive volume of considerable value, which every woman who has the prospect of motherhood before her should read. It is said that one lady has purchased one thousand copies for distribution among the women of New York State. It is highly commended by Dr. Dio Lewis and the press generally. One chapter in the book is devoted to "Opinions of painless childbirth," in which many eminent authorities are quoted. The central idea of the work is the fruit system of diet, cooling, soothing and nutritious; but there is also taken a broad and liberal view of the whole question, and the right training and method of living for women from the cradle to maternity, is pointed out. It is a timely volume, calculated to remove the terrors connected with the subject of which it treats, and to counteract many of the evils which abound resulting therefrom. The opening chapter on "The healthfulness of child-bearing," is convincing, and its little real danger is pointed out, with the best methods of alleviating its discomforts and sufferings. On the whole, we think the philanthropic author has done good service in preparing the volume.

J. C. H.

THE WATCHWORD FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS—A Collection of Music, by J. Astor Broad, Boston; White, Smith & Perry. pp. 160; price $30 per hundred.

This is a most capital work of the kind, and will win its way to favor as fast as it becomes known. We are well acquainted with the author, an enthusiast in his profession of music, and an earnest young christian; and he has had the benefit of the criticisms and aid of sisters who are eminent singers, and all have been practical Sunday School workers. Some of the original pieces are very beautiful, and *all* the selections are good. The melodies have been chosen with a view to their being easily caught and long retained, and most of the pieces have been thoroughly tested and have proved remarkably successful. Some are Temperance songs, and others adapted to S. S. concerts and anniversaries. The collection includes many of the best old tunes, and some familiar pieces. There are about 150 in all. We heartily commend the volume to Sabbath School managers.

J. C. H.

Blackwood for Dec. '71, has several good pieces, the most noticeable of which is, perhaps, the second of the series on French home-life, on Children. Some of Cornelius O'Dowd's reflections on current events, are excellent. As for instance the following:

"When Swift once rebuked some one who was angry with his servant by saying, 'You cannot expect to have all the virtues under the sun for twenty pounds a year,' he uttered a truth that was capable of very wide application. It is in this pursuit 'of all the virtues under the sun,' that our modern reformers have launched us upon this ocean of boundless change; it is under the notion that some fashion of government can be discovered in which there will be neither flaw nor fissure; where all the directing minds will be able, honest, and far-seeing; all the subordinates faithful, trustworthy, and industrious; and the whole remainder of the nation contented and prosperous."

Our fanatical reformers are constantly assuming that nothing but a little legislation is needed to introduce the millennium, and do away with human imperfection and sin.

Blackwood is reprinted in *fac simile* by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, to whose advertisement, in another column, especial attention is directed.

The New Englander for January is an excellent number. The article on Herbert Spencer is one of the ablest and most wide-awake reviews we have had the pleasure of reading for a long time. The longest piece is "Recit d'une Sœur, Memoirs of a French Roman Catholic Family." It is intended to show the best side of the Roman Church, and recognize the fact, "that there have been many within the communion of that Church who so intelligently and firmly held to the vital truths which it has retained, that even the errors which they have accepted have not materially injured the beauty of their Christian character." Like the article in the last July number, on the "Marquise de Montague," it is a delightful story of the life of French people of earnest piety. The *New Englander* is as far from being devoted entirely to theology as it is from being dull, or for clergymen only.

Littell's Living Age, last number but one, has a remarkable piece of criticism entitled "Browning as a Preacher," which will be very interesting to all those who read and admire this great poet; and the article on French servants from *Blackwood*. The last number has among other things, the last chapters of MacDonald's novel, Wilfred Cumbermede. They seem to us over-wrought and extravagant; and yet, as a picture of extreme, self-abandoned grief, they certainly have a marvellous power, and keep running in the memory of one who has read them as strains of music will often repeat themselves in the brain for days and nights. The next number of *Littell* begins a new volume. It gives more than three thousand double-column, octavo pages of reading matter, yearly, presenting, with a satisfactory completeness nowhere else attempted, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serials and short Stories, etc., from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature. $8 a year. See advertisement in another column.

The Galaxy has issued a prospectus for the new year which is very promising. Its papers, by conspicuous public men, on national topics of importance, will be continued, and will embrace contributions from our living statesmen on questions of national interest. Gen. Custer and Justin McCarthy will continue to be among its most prominent contributors. We noticed the January number very favorably some weeks ago.

The Eclectic for January has reached us, the first number we have seen for some time of this excellent periodical. It has two fine steel plate engravings, one being a reduced copy of the well-known picture of Washington Irving and his friends, and the other of Gilbert's picture of Cardinal Woolsey and the Duke of Buckingham. The first article is an able one from the *Quarterly Review*, on Byron and Tennyson, comparing the two and giving to Byron the place of the greatest English poet since Shakespeare. Another important article is on the condition of the working classes in England, from *Fraser*. We quote a few sentences: "The home life of a vast number of the working classes is something simply horrible; a thing to shudder at, not to see.' It is a life that puts decency, morality and religion, as well as physical health and comfort, out of the question; that so degrades and brutalizes those condemned to it that they live as well as die like the brutes that perish. Indeed, as a literal fact, the poorer members of the working classes often fare worse than the beasts of the field. The poverty among them is spreading rather than abating. Among the better-off sections of them, the increasing uncertainty as to regularity of employment, and the difficulty yearly becoming greater, of placing children as they reach the age for going to work, is deepening the feeling of anxiety and discontent." Those who have read Kay's Social Condition of the English People, will remember the appalling pictures there drawn and proved to be correct. British statesmen claim that great improvement has taken place since Mr. Kay wrote; but if this article is not exaggerated, they are wrong. Such things cannot go on forever; they must end: and if they end violently, woe to those who consume in luxury the bread of the perishing. The *Eclectic* announces a novel from the pen of William Black, one of the most popular of English novelists, and many other attractions for the new year. It costs $5 a year.

The American Newspaper Reporter, indispensable to publishers and printers, reported recently 84 defunct newspapers. The next number reported 50, and the last has 26. This looks like an epidemic.

When the pale of ceremony is broken, rudeness and insult soon enter the breach.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO TEACHERS IN JAPAN.—A correspondent of the *Liberal Christian*, gives some statements in which all our readers will take interest and some of them peculiar interest:

"The Chinese language is taught and they have free schools all over Japan. They show an intelligence which you would scarcely expect, and desire to learn—indeed are exceedingly anxious to learn. I visited the university at Yeddo, under the charge of Mr. Verbech, a Hollander by birth, but educated in the United States; a man of rare intelligence, sagacity and prudence; a man who has so won the confidence of the government that the management of the institution is virtually placed under his charge and control. This institution is open free to all classes who wish to study French, German or English; no other languages are taught in the institution. They have 1,000 pupils; 8 English, 3 French and 3 German professors. Every pupil has a right to select the language he wishes to learn when he enters the institution. The principle English teacher is Mr. Veeder. We visited his class twice; heard them analyze English sentences, parse them according to the rules of our English grammar, recite geography lessons and read, and we must say that we were surprised to notice the aptness and quickness of their conception of the rules of our language. This class would in these things have done credit to any of our American schools. The greatest difficulty they have is to catch our pronunciation. The government hire the professors and pay liberal salaries. Mr. Verbech, I think, has $10,000; Mr. Veeder, $6,000; Mrs. Scott and Wilson, teachers who went over with us from San Francisco schools, get $4,000 a year each, and the government besides furnishes houses for them to live in. The other professors, I suppose, are paid equally well. I asked how they were for discipline. He said: 'We don't know any such thing as discipline in the school. The pupils are very decorous and respectful to their teachers and to each other; as yet we have had no occasion to correct a scholar.' The school hours are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. If the scholars arrive before the teacher, they at once go to their class-room and go to work. The teachers all seemed well satisfied with their work thus far."

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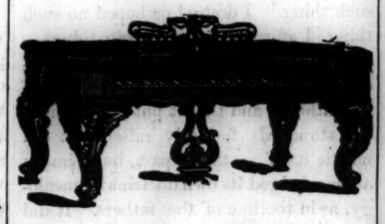

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The following is from the Pittsburgh, Pa., "Gazette," December 3d, 1870:

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1872.

Messrs. John H. Carmany & Co. having ceased to be publishers of THE PACIFIC on the first day of January, 1872, the Trustees of THE PACIFIC hereby notify all persons indebted to THE PACIFIC to make payments to C. A. Klose, Business Manager of the present publishers, or to Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, their Travelling Agent.

HENRY DUTTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, Jan. 3, 1872.

Refering to the above, all communications on business should be addressed to

C. A. KLOSE, Box 45, San Francisco.
Office, 536 Clay street, with BACON & Co.

As this is the time when clergyman who have regular pastoral work wish to have their half-fare certificates renewed, I have taken pains to inquire at the general office the process. If you will publish it, it may be useful to many clergymen. It is this: application must be made to the agent of the railroad office nearest one's place of residence. The agent will forward the application to the general office, and from that, a half-fare certificate over all the roads and steamers owned by the Central Pacific Railroad Company will be forwarded to the agent, and at the same time a notice is sent to the applicant that he can procure the same by calling on him and signing the certificate as a party in the special contract. This arrangement is not designed for the benefit of any except those actually engaged in the work of the ministry. I. E. D.

THE *Christian Banner*, published by the American Tract Society at 117 Washington Street, Boston, enters upon its thirteenth volume in a much improved form. Instead of being a large folio, the *Banner* is now a convenient magazine of sixteen pages, with a cover of four pages additional.

THE *Child at Home* is the Sunday school paper of the American Tract Society, of Boston, and is issued monthly. It is printed in two editions, one black and the other colored. The first costs $12 a hundred, and the other $30 a hundred.

Apples of Gold is a small weekly for infant classes, which begins with 1872. It has a variety of type and pictures, and once a quarter it is printed in colors.

The New Year is the National Family Almanac, issued by the Society, at twenty cents. It is profusely illustrated.

The day of prayer and fasting in behalf of all institutions of learning — especially of Colleges and Theological Seminaries — will be very generally observed this year, on the last Thursday in January, instead of the last in February, as heretofore. That day will occur one week hence, Thursday the 25th inst. It is much to be desired that this day shall be prayerfully kept in all our churches. It will be so kept in some of them, we know. We hope it will begin to be observed this year in some of them where it has not been observed in the years agone. Arrangements should be completed, and announcements made next Sunday; and the good people should be urged to devote the appointed day to this sacred purpose. No blessings are so rich in promise or so grand in results as those which fall on our more advanced seats of learning. Revivals of religion and trained men of God are the great need of our time, our land, our coast, our state. By our prayers, we may hasten their joyful advent.

We notice the death of W. F. Peters, which occurred, last week, at San Diego. Since the close of our civil war, in which he did good service, and till within a year, Bro. Peters had been the agent of the American Sunday School Union on this coast. His death was not unexpected. Months ago he became sick with consumption, and resigned his office, and sought relief in the more balmy climate of the southern part of the state. Nothing, however, could arrest the progress of his insidious disease, and he calmly prepared himself for his departure. He was a true christian and a good worker, and the loss of such a man in the midst of his days is greatly to be deplored. There are Sunday Schools and children that retain pleasant memories of him, and will feel a sense of loss, now that he is gone. Of the story of his earlier life we have no knowledge. We can only pay him this humble tribute.

Another mournful surprise which reached us last week, was the announcement, by telegraph, of the decease of Major General H. W. Halleck, at Louisville, Ky., at about the age of sixty years. It seems that he had been long ill, from some form of liver-complaint, upon which supervened a congestion of the brain, which hurriedly closed his life. General Halleck was of Puritan descent, and a native of Oneida County, New York. He was a graduate o West Point, and stood almost at the head of his class. As an officer of artillery, he came to this coast during the Mexican war. He was the "writing" man of the government of this region, which existed from the time of the conquest till 1850; he was a member of the Convention which framed our state constitution in the autumn of of 1849; and he should have been elected one of the first two senators sent hence to Washington. Our slight acquaintance with him began early in 1850; and we met him every few months from that year till 1869, excepting the months of our civil war, during which he was in the field, or in the headquarters at the nation's capital, as the director of campaigns. After his return to this state, at the close of the war, he thought of leaving the army and retiring to a country seat. Had he done so, he might have lived on many years. But he concluded to hold some command a few years longer, and has passed away before their lapse. General Halleck was a rather stiff and reserved sort of a man, but he had many of the nobler virtues of our humanity, and all the best qualities of a great and good soldier.

Just as we had filled our columns last week, came the news of the killing of James Fisk, Jr., by pistol shots, at the hands of Edward S. Stokes, the more recent favorite of the former mistress of Fisk. The news was startling, but the proceeding was not so very strange to us who are familiar with the sad results of the carrying of concealed weapons, and with shootings having an origin not unlike this one. Such events are sad and sickening as indices of our social life, and are the reproach of our civilization. We know of nothing that can extenuate the guilt of the murderer, nor of anything in the character of Fisk of which to make a martyr. Smart, unscrupulous and successful as a financier; fond of notoriety; given to display; and profuse in expenditure; he finally fell a victim, largely of his own folly. We lament his career, and commiserate his end.

Before us are two sermons, recently sent us. One is on "*The Power of the Church.*" It is a quarter centenuial discourse, preached at Fair Haven, Conn., last October, to the people of his former charge, by the Rev. Burdett Hart, twenty-five years after his ordination as their pastor. Mr. Hart was, for seven years, the classmate of one of us, at the University of New Haven, and ranked as one of the foremost of the younger members of his classes. Favored in a high degree with manly beauty—a fine form, a good face, a brilliant eye—and with a rich, sweet, silvery voice, in addition to his eminent abilities, he had an early settlement over a large and appreciative congregation. However, his voice failed ten years ago, and he had been out of active service till of late. By special invitation he delivered this discourse in his old pulpit. It consists mainly of a glowing description of "the power of the Church to take possession of the world," and an almost immediate possession. Celestial phenomena seem brighter on that side of the continent than they do to most eyes on this side; yet these words of cheer are not without power, even among us.

The other sermon is on "*Civil Service Reform*," by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, and the Broadway Tabernacle. We had read some favorable mention of this dis- was preached last Thanksgiving day, in course before we received it. Our examination satisfies us that it is able and well-wrought, though it is too brief to admit of the most elaborate and exhaustive treatment. The style is vigorous and incisive, and the points are telling. The chief lesson is, that the Civil Service Reform is needed to save the national life. This paper has not failed to advocate the Civil Service Reform, and it heartily endorses every word handsomely said in favor of it. Of late there are some public men who see that this reform will strip them of a part of their patronage, that are organizing an opposition to the movement. We are sorry, and yet are glad. Their organization will increase the demand for the reform, and will be likely to recoil upon themselves. If it carries under certain political brokers, no matter.

"YE VISITED ME!"—We occasionally see accounts of Christian labor among the sick in our hospitals, and the criminals in our prisons. We could name one pastor in the city who finds great joy and reward in his ministrations to the first named class. And there are other pastors and not a few earnest Christians, who give attention to the spiritual wants of both classes.

But is it not true that both here and elsewhere through the state, many of those cut off from society through sickness, poverty and condemnation of the law, are sadly neglected? In Oakland, a few months ago, we were shown through the cells of the prisoners in the City Hall, and we inquired of the Police officer, who had them in charge, if any one visited them to counsel and sympathize with them, or if any offer were made to provide religious services for any that might desire them. He answered, "No;" that no one gave them any such attention.

No doubt many such instances might be found, where those who might be benefited by judicious Christian sympathy, are overlooked and neglected.

Christ's ministrations were largely among the poor, the sick, the lonely, the condemned, and it becomes us to imitate his example, and not allow other departments of Christian work to crowd out this most important and useful one of caring for the sick and the prisoner.

AUSTRALIA.—By private sources, news has reached us that the people of the colony of Victoria, Australia, are at present much excreised upon the subject of Sabbath desecration. What particular form the agitation takes, is not mentioned; but that it has engaged the serious attention of the general public is certain. It is thought that the action shortly to be taken upon this matter will result in a speedy decision for the honor or dishonor of this day.

Our Episcopal brethren in Australia are making advances towards a practical expression of true Christian unity. The Bishop of Melbourne has proposed and carried through the Church Assmbly a resolution, that, under certain regulations, ministers of other Christian churches may occupy the pulpits of their Episcopal brethren. This smacks of the true Christian flavor. Might not our American Episcopal brethren profitably take example of their Australian fellow-communicants? M.

Father Hyacinthe is an admirable writer, but certainly his reasoning does not always carry conviction. He argues for the primacy of the Pope, but not for his papacy. He argues that the visible unity of the church is in the Episcopate, and the visible unity of the Universal church is in the Pope. The last point is proven from the fact that Simon, son of Jonas was directed to "feed the sheep," which last clause is used by the good father to be the same as "Be the Supreme pastor of the vast flock"! It is by such vast stretchings of the Scripture that the Papacy has assummed the pretensions which Hyacinthe reasonably, and yet so unreasonably, opposes.

Doctrinal Basis.

EDITORS OF THE PACIFIC.—Your last issue makes me say that the Council of Oberlin "puts itself in the broad evangelical fold *in the time* of the fathers, and under the standards formerly raised." I thought no such thing. I believed no such thing. I desired or hoped no such thing. I affirmed three separate things—that it put itself in the broad evangelical fold; that it put itself in the *line* of the fathers; and that it put itself under the standards formerly raised. It did not tie itself up to the past, but simply acknowledged its own doctrinal genealogy, as in the line of the fathers. It did not go backwards, but forwards, though in fidelity to the faith and principles that gave it birth. This is the sentence as I wrote it. "It puts itself in the broad evangelical fold, in the line of the fathers, and under the standards formerly raised." There are other mistakes in the printing which make nonsense; but it is easier to endure such than those which pervert and falsify one's meaning on delicate and important points. If you will publish this in your next issue, you will oblige I. E. D.

GOING INTO THE FULL FAITH.—The telegraph announces that Geo. H. Hepworth on New Year's Sunday announced his "renunciation of Unitarian, and the adoption of Orthodox doctrine." Last Summer, on a casual call upon a pastor in New York city, he showed us some correspondence which had passed between him and Mr. Hepworth with respect to certain views of christian theology, as those views were expressed in a book published last year, under the title of the "Theology of Christ." Mr. Hepworth expressed in a most frank and cordial way, his great pleasure in the views there expressed. That book, he admitted, gave him new apprehensions of the orthodox doctrine. He was free to say that he found his own reading of the New Testament confirmed in that volume. The tone of that letter has led us to expect the announcement, in which we now rejoice.

Mr. Hepworth was the most earnest, ardent and active, of all the young men in the Unitarian ranks. When in Boston, he preached in theatres to overflowing audiences; he organized a theological school, for the education of live preachers. On his transfer to New York, his popularity was unbounded.

He distinguished himself in the Unitarian Conference as the champion of a positive creed. He made a vigorous and gallant effort to that end. We welcome him to the ranks of those who accept the full Theology of Christ.

The Times and the Workman.

We are prone to imagine that no age is like the present in the importance of its events and issues. And it is well for us to be fully awake to this, in-as-much as it is the present in whose issues we are involved, and in which we are to work.

The past year has certainly been marked with great and important events, and movements. There has been the further evolution of grand ideas, and further application to human progress,—ideas evolved in the political and moral movements of the year before. Principles that have stood still, waiting opportunity, have found that opportunity and made long strides forward. Bad principles and iniquitous and dishonest practices, that have long obstructed progress, have been triumphed over and laid prostrate. In the past year, too, some great moral truths have brightened forth on the gaze of the world, and impressed mightily the minds of men, preparatory to being wrought into the policy of nations, and governments.

Nor has any year been more strikingly marked by divine judgments, bringing a wonder-working God into closer recognition by his creatures, leading men to say of passing events "This is the finger of God," and to feel that the resources of omnipotence are inexhaustible.

Neither has there ever been a time when moral character has been more strongly tried and tested, or more rapidly developed, for evil or for good, when mightier influences are being exerted, or more lasting impressions being made, where more good or evil is being done in a shorter period, or where life is more valuable for the good it may effect, or more execrable for the evil of which it is capable. *Now*, "no man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself."

And, what especially concerns us, there is more to be done now than ever before. There are greater opportunities and greater facilities for doing, with the prospects of greater results for all effort, both individual and combined. It is a time where every christian ought to be ready for right doing, and for doing earnestly and with all his might what his hands find to do. It is a time when useful life is worth more, because capable of more than at any time in the past. Multitudes are waiting to be led. The tribes ready to move are looking for their Moses. Vast masses are waiting to be influenced and molded. Crowds of the darkened are waiting for light, and whole nations for salvation. The Macedonian cry comes from all lands.

Never was there a day when earnest words or energetic action would accomplish so much. Never, when money consecrated to God was so valuable, or would bring back speedily a larger dividend. Never, when prayer was worth so much, as an avenue of blessing. The voice of one through the press may tingle in the ear of millions. The tract or treatise issuing from the solitary study may wake a nation, or lift up a kingdom. Money given here may speak through the tongue of the missionary on the other side of the globe, or through the bible in many tongues, to many distant nations.

And the power of the christian is mighty in the individual circle in which he moves. No christian need ever pass one day of unfruitfulness. Waiting minds, eager souls, thirsty spirits, darkened households, benighted children everywhere around us, look for light, help and guidance to Jesus. There is not one of us that may not work effectually with Christ and for Christ in the great harvest field, and bind sheaves for the heavenly garner. There are fallen ones gashed with wounds, whom we are passing as we journey; leprous ones, with spotted souls, to whom must be carried healing blind ones to be led to Jesus, dumb ones, to be pleaded for, decrepit ones to be helped down to the waters of healing. And every opportunity cast in our way is by this fact, as though God had spoken by a living voice from heaven.

Yes, the times are propitious for heroic achievement. Everyone who has a mind, man, woman, or child, and who is inspired by the love of Christ may now be greatly useful. Enjoying great privileges, exalted to the very heavens, having so much light and knowledge, and such precious promises of the Spirit's help, streams of living water ought to flow from every church and every christian to bless, refresh, and save perish ing souls.

Oh, if there is any prayer that ought to be often on our lips, as we journey on through time, jostling the multitudes who journey with us. If any plans, do have a high place in our scheme of life, it ought to be plans of doing good. Upon it hangs the brightness of our crowns, the greatness of our reward in glory, as well as the destiny of many souls.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D. D.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 10, 1872.

The topic assigned for this evening, in the arrangement for the "week of prayer," is one that enters into the life of "Families." It calls out our sympathy for the solicitude of Christian parents, and their perplexities and trials in the nurture of the home.

All of us are interested in this theme; for though not all of us are parents, each life is bound by some tie to the common life of the family, and those who stand alone, stript of all household bonds, have as yet a memory of the past and a tender appreciation of what they have lost.

The gravest care of a parent is not in the early days of his children. True, they must be watched then with incessant vigilance; they cannot be suffered out of sight; there are so many pairs of little feet to be guided, so many pairs of little hands to be filled, so many restless little spirits to be occupied and entertained; and the day is quite long enough for this affectionate but wearying ministry, and the hushing twilight comes none too soon. It will be a comfort to have this young charge grow up and take care of itself. Ah! there may come a day when the parent will wish, and vainly wish, that his children were young again; that he could fold them from all evil in his sheltering arms; that he could hold their clasped hands in his for an evening prayer, and brood them still as fledglings in the early nest. When their feet begin to elect their own paths; when they adopt principles for themselves, and acquire habits and choose companions, and come under other influences than those of the home, then he will know a mightier and more anxious care.

The worst grief of a parent may not be in an early bereavement. A little form taken away leaves a great, sad, vacancy in the house and in the heart. But there may be a history of living sons and daughters over which the stricken heart of a father or mother will moan: "Oh, if they had been taken away from us in their sweet infancy, we could better have borne the sorrow of their death, than the shame of their life!"

The growth and maturity of children always take the parent by surprise. To him they seem yet as but babes, when they are already thinking and acting for themselves, and putting on a fixed type of character. He calls them still by the abbreviated pet names of their childhood, while others outside salute them by their sirnames, or prefix some title of courtesy. They are young men and young women with settled habits of life, before he knows it, or dreams it.

Even with the most assiduous early training, the first independent development of character is very likely to be in a wrong direction. A friend of mine built a cottage in the country, and laid out a lawn in front of it, and sowed it with the seed of English lawn grass. The first growth was a crop of rank and idle weeds. "What does this mean?" he said to the gardener: "where did you get that seed? it proves worthless." "Not at all, sir," was the reply. "The seed of the weeds was in the soil. They germinate quick and grow fast. But the grass seed is there also, and it will come up and crowd out the noxious growth." And it was so. We need not be too much overwhelmed with surprise and grief if the seeds of mischief in the soul produce the first harvest. There may yet be from early seed-sowing a later and a better harvest.

But the waiting may be a long and hard strain upon our patience and our faith. We want every christian friend to help us by his counsels and his prayers. We look for sympathetic alliances to comfort and to strengthen us. We are thankful to any soul that will take up the burden with us, and wrestle on our behalf. I get many letters from anxious and troubled parents at the East about their boys in California. These letters plead so earnestly with me to try to guide and save their wanderers.

And when a son or a daughter goes wrong, what sorrowful self-questionings there are in the parent's heart. A mother, whose daughter had come to shame, said to me: "I don't know; I may have been too strict with her. I was brought up strictly; and she was so full of life and so fond of excitement; I am afraid I did not make her happy at home." Or the reflection may be, "I have been too lax, and have flung the reins loose on the neck of my child."

Come, we are to pray for all this household life. We are to take all these trials and sorrows on our hearts to-night, and make them the burden of our intercession before God. S.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Correspondents are requested to address Rev. W. W. Macomber, at 113 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal.

We have no advices from Rev. Mr. Warren, but suppose him to be still prosecuting his work in the southern part of the state. He cannot reach San Francisco for at least a week.

The week of prayer was observed by the Congregational churches of this city, according to the arrangement, by union prayer meetings, held at the several churches in succession. Stress of weather interfered somewhat with the attendance on Monday and Thursday evenings, but on the other evenings the number present was large. All the meetings were deeply interesting, and we set forth on the new year's work, greatly strengthened by them.

The *Churchman* of last week prints a a noble sermon by Rev. Dr. Lathrop of the Church of the Advent on "Systematic Giving." At this church, on last Sunday evening, the third anniversary of the Chinese school took place. Mr. E. B. Ryder, Superintendent, made the annual report. It covers only the months from May 28th, 1871, to the close of the year. At the beginning of this period, the school was greatly reduced in size, having but eight pupils, and three teachers. The largest number in attendance on any Sabbath since then, was seventy-eight pupils and seventeen teachers. The average attendance is about sixty. From the advanced class, two have returned to China as teachers. Three others have embraced the christian religion.

The week of Prayer was observed at St. John's Presbyterian church—services being held every evening, and preaching by Dr. Scott, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The meetings were well attended, and much good done. On Sunday following, the Lord's Supper was administered to about two hundred communicants. Twelve persons were added to the church—nine on profession, and three by letter. In the evening, a crowded house greeted the pastor at the introductory lecture of his new series to Young People.

The Central Presbyterian church held meetings every evening of last week, and continues them throughout this week also.

The first anniversary of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Second Congregational Church in this city, was held on last Sabbath evening, with appropriate exercises and, an eloquent address from Rev. W. W. Macomber, the present minister of this church. This society was organized a little more than a year ago, and has but thirty-nine members. The chief object of the society thus far, has been, not so much to raise money (its dues being but ten cents a month,) as to awaken a missionary spirit. With this thought in view, each member has a particular field of missionary labor, in regard to which it is her duty to become informed, and to impart such information to the society at its monthly meetings. The result has been an increased intelligence in regard to missions, and sympathy with the missionaries; especially, with the Christian sisters who leave homes of refinement to give their lives to bless the degraded women of less favored lands. The pecuniary result of this initial effort has been $111, collected mainly in fragments. A locket mite-chest, to be opened once in a year, remains one month in the hands of the members, successively.

Dr. Cunningham announces a course of Sabbath evening lectures on "The Last Days of Jesus, or the Life of Christ from His Resurrection to His Ascension." The first and preparatory lecture will be delivered on next Sabbath evening. Subject—"Jesus in the Grave."

Elder Miles Grant has made his appearance again and preached, last Sunday, at the Second Advent Chapel, on Mission street. He announced as his subject for the evening: "A review of Dr. Stone's sermon on Natural Immortality," and proffers to all the privilege of asking questions after the sermon is concluded.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* publishes an excellent Thanksgiving sermon by Rev. Walter Frear, formerly of Santa Cruz. If we could publish a letter, now and then, from the same pen, that would be excellent also.

A new religious paper has just issued its first number in this city. It is called

the *California Evangelist*. Its design does not seem to be to publish religious intelligence, and probably it hardly desires to be called a newspaper. "It will be more especially devoted to the interests of those souls who have not yet come to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners." It is to be published monthly by Mr. Thomas Weldon Trench. The same brother announced an address on Sunday evening last, at a hall on the corner of New Montgomery and Howard streets, on "Christ Jesus a Saviour for sinners." If we are not misinformed, this movement is sustained by, or is in fellowship with, the "Plymouth Brethren" of England.

At the annual meeting of the Unitarian Society, held last week, the financial exhibit was as follows: Receipts—Collection,s pew rents, etc., $10,593.45; subscriptions, $2,850; other sources, $138.50. Total, $13,581.95. Expenditures—Salaries, $10,180; repairs, interest, water, gas, etc., $3,346.72. Total, $13,526.72. Leaving a cash balance on hand of $55.23. There are due on salaries and other outstanding debts, $1,200. The annual expenses of the Church are about $14,000. The officers of the society for this year are: Moderator, Horace Davis; Treasurer, George C. Hickox; Secretary, J. L. Field; Trustees, Levi Stevens, H. Frost, C. A. Murdoch.

From the *Advocate*: On Sunday, the 7th inst., eighteen persons were admitted by letter to membership in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and six were received on probation. The net increase of members since conference is twenty-seven. At this church the pastor and presiding Elder—Bros. Hough and Ross—have held services every evening during the last two weeks. The attendance has been good, and the meetings spiritual and profitable.

The holidays having ended, the Chinese Mission school is again opened. The interest in that important department of labor is steadily advancing. On Sunday last, Rev. O. Gibson, the Superintendent, administered the sacrament of baptism to two promising young men. They have been on probation in the church for some months.

Rev. R. McCullough, has been invited to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Healdsburg, has accepted, and was to enter upon his duties there on the first Sabbath in January.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., the Tabernacle Baptist church received three to fellowship, and Columbia Square church, thirteen.—*Evangel.*

From the *Churchman*:—

The Rev. Mr. Jenks, of Petaluma, we are sorry to hear, is again ill, and compelled for a season to leave his work. He proposes to leave on the next steamer for Panama, and will be gone some three months. He will spend the time, we presume, at some of the South American ports.

Interior and Eastern.

CONGREGATIONAL.—First Church Chicago, made its first collection after the fire—for American Board—and it amounted to $500——Chicago Seminary needs already $20,000 to pay floating debt——Of the twenty-one American gentlemen, appointed to co-operate with the English revisers of the Scriptures, the following represent Congregationalists: Prof. Day, Prof. Stowe, Prof. Hadley, Prof. Riddle, Prof. Thayer, and ex-President Woolsey.——The Young People's Association of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, have a free reading-room in successful operation.——At the annual business meeting of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Halliday, who is Mr. Beecher's assistant, said he had no orders from the church excepting instruction from Mr. Beecher to act as lightning-rod to keep beggars from him. He had constant applications that Mr. Beecher used to have, and he knew that Mr. Beecher had given away thousands of dollars, not being able to investigate, and often the donation had been better burned. (Groan from Mr. Beecher.)——The church at Almont, Mich., was burned on Thanksgiving day, involving a loss of $7,000, but a new one will be built, to cost $10,000.——The Church of the Pilgrims, which was organized in Vineland, N. J., last spring, has nearly doubled its membership during the first six months of its history.——Dr. Eddy is crowding the Central church, Chelsea. Was it a good time for Mr. Plumb to retire from Winnisimet church? Hardly.——At the College Society meeting, Pacific University was reported as having an endowment of $65,000.——97 new churches were organized in 1871.——A Maine minister writes to Dr. Pond thus, "to me it seems certain that, if Bangor Seminary were blotted out of being, all the Congregational pulpits in Maine (except a few of our city churches) must either accept 'the rag tag and bob tail' of the ministry, educated in other States, and willing to come 'down East' because nobody wants them anywhere else, or else they must remain vacant; and I don't know which of the two I should consider the greater evil."——Our English paper gives a column to the death of Mrs. John Vine Hall, mother of Newman Hall and five other sons, all of whom have won distinction. Her husband was the author of the famous tract, "The Sinner's Friend." She was 84 years old. The services at the funeral were conducted by her sons and were very affecting.——Wm. M. Taylor, of Liverpool, England, accepts the call to Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York.

ACCORDING to Kurt'z Lutheran Almanac for 1872, the Lutherans already rank third on the list of Protestant churches in the number of communicants. Five years ago they passed the Episcopalians, three years ago the Congregationalists, and this year they have overtaken the Presbyterians. This increase is largely owing to immigration.

REV. CHAS. H. BIGHAM is one of the ablest and most scholarly of Unitarian preachers, and a zealous Unitarian. He writes from Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the following vein, which seems somewhat cynical: It cannot be said that the Unitarian name is gaining favor in the West. It is not any more acceptable or musical to orthodox ears, that the *Index* flouts and ridicules it so persistently. Those who wish we had some other name, however, cannot suggest any better, and, in the end, we have to take the obloquy and make the best of it. The social ostracism which waits upon the Unitarian name is not very painful or trying, when one gets used to it, and it saves one from a good deal of dull intercourse with narrow-minded and uncultivated people.

News Summary.

City Items.

Judge Blake will hereafter exclude the raft of boys who daily attend sessions of the Criminal Court to satisfy a morbid curiosity.

Wm. J. Taylor, for several years in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., was found dead in his bed January 11th; the same having been caused by poison from gas escaping into his sleeping room from an open burner.

St. John's Presbyterian Church collected last Sunday $564.38 for the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

There were thirty-three marriages in this city last week.

A gentleman who had suffered poultry-wise from the depredations of "Hoodlums," filled a sarsaparilla bottle with hive syrup, and placed it temptingly in view in the hen honse. Shortly afterwards, hearing a noise in that vicinity, he went out and found four ill-looking scamps who had submitted to the "logic of events," and wouldn't take any more sarsaparilla just then.

There have been 432 protests filed against the report of the Montgomery Avenue Commission.

The Golden Gate Park Commissioners have realized $75,000, out of the $225,000 which they are allowed by law to expend on that improvement. They report their ability to expend this sum.

At North Beach, a bear broke loose and seized a calf that was passing, killing it instantly. He was lassoed and hauled off, but not until he had taken toll for the job.

The Clear Lake Water Co. offer to bring the water of Clear Lake to this city, discharging the same into a reservoir 380 feet above tide water, at the rate of 40,000,000 gallons a day; to construct the works with a capacity to bring 300,000,000 gallons of water to a reservoir near Benicia, so that at any time the suppiy for the city could be increased. When the works are entirely completed, they offer to transfer them to the city, giving a good title for the same, in consideration of $8,000,000 in the bonds of the city.

The Japanese Embassy has arrived in this city, accompanied by our Minister, DeLong, wife and infant child—a Japano-Americano. The embassy number 5 Excellencies, 26 attaches, 16 interpreters, and 16 servants.

The bridge lending to the Point Bonita fog whistle was destroyed by a land slide during the recent storm.

Workmen have commenced laying the rails of the City R. R. Co., on Dupont street, at the junction with Market.

The next lecture before the students of the Mechanic Arts College will be given next Saturday, January 20th, being the last of Professor Carr's lectures on chemistry. The next lecture thereafter will be given by Professor Kellogg, on the ancient languages.

State Items.

Considerable building work is in progress at San Jose.

Sacramento shipped 795,839 pounds of wool last year.

Work on the Napa Bank building is temporarily suspended.

Oil indications have been found in a Los Angeles artesian well.

There are two cases of small-pox in Gordon Valley, Yolo county.

The National *Gazette* of Nevada city has suspended publication.

Dr. Stewart, of Petaluma, has been acquitted of the charge of bigamy.

Parties have petitioned for a daily mail between Weaverville and Shasta.

The Grass Valley High School was slightly damaged by fire on the 11th inst.

The Nevada City postoffice received $24,242 28 for money orders during 1871.

The Tehama bridge having been rendered useless, a ferry boat is now doing duty at that place.

The Oroville railroad is said to be the only one in the state which escaped damage by the late storm.

Three tons of dried fish and 5,800 tons of hides were shipped for San Francisco from San Diego last steamer.

The Napa Collegiate Institute, notwithstanding the storms, commences the term with 76 pupils.

San Francisco capitalists will erect a stave and barrel lumber mill on Eel River, just above Dungan's Ferry, Hemboldt county.

The whalers at Ballast Point, San Diego, are doing a lively business this season. 34 men are kept constantly employed cutting up and trying out the blubber.

G. M. Jarvis, of Santa Cruz, has prepared and boxed, from this year's vintage, several thousand pounds of raisins from the choice Burgundy grape.

San Bernardino county has voted, 398 to 71, to donate $50,000 county bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad to San Diego.

There are 20 flowing wells within the city limits of San Bernardino.

The Antioch *Ledger* states that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have located the Banta Branch of the Western Pacific route on a line running half a mile south of that town.

W. J. Collier has assumed editorial control of the Calaveras *Citizen*.

It is stated that Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box, which was taken from the San Andreas stage last Saturday by a highwayman, contained $3,700.

The California Northern Railroad is said to be under water for 500 yards at the crossing of the Honcut.

A drunken man was strangled to death in a puddle of water in one of the streets of Los Angeles, a few days ago.

The Stockton *Herald*, a short time ago, noticed some prolific pop corn on exhibition in that city, and received an order for it from a Chicago dealer.

It will require about $100,000 to repair the bridges washed away by the late storm, in Marin County.

The Trinity *Journal* has commenced its seventeenth volume.

Of the fall clip of wool, 452,938 pounds have been shipped from Sacramento overland, by Major Robert Beck, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

Ellen Jacobs, one of the children at the Good Templar's Orphan Home, died January 10th. This is the first death that has occurred at the Home.

Wm. F. Peters, Missionary Agent of the American Sunday School Union, died in San Diego, January 11th.

Reports from Los Angeles show the late storm to have been more disastrous than any this season. Over two thousand sheep lay scattered in the Santa Clara Valley that have perished.

The date palm at the old Mission orchard, San Gabriel, is in full bearing for the first time. It is the only one in the State.

An effort is being made by some of the citizens of Stockton to consolidate the management of the public schools with the city government, and place the entire control in the hands of three trustees, dispensing with the present system of having Aldermen and School Trustees.

Coast Items.

Denver is to have a circulating library.

A joint stock banking association is being organized in Corinne.

Cattle are driven into Salem to be fed and cared for during the storm.

Father Jesse Ward, a veteran of the war of 1812, recently died at Salem.

Two men killed three bears and one deer on Yakima Bay, one day last week.

The State Land Office of Oregon is overrun with applicants to purchase State lands.

Gervais, a little town twelve miles below Salem, on the line of the railroad, is growing rapidly.

The Jacksonville *Times* receives gold nuggett taken from the neighboring mines for subscriptions. Happy *Times*!

Typhoid fever exists as an epidemic in the Belknap settlement, Lane county, Oregon, five persons of that name having died in one family.

The Overland Stage Company has been compelled to fall back on the old "mud wagons," is being found impossible to get along with Concord coaches.

The Beaver Hoisery Company has been in operation since the 1st of December, and is turning out between thirty and forty dozen pair of socks per day.

The Baker county *Democrat* says: W. H. Thompson, of Eagle Creek, recently sold twenty acres of mining ground to the Ay Tye Company for $6,000. About sixteen of the Celestials are now engaged in rocking, and they make fair wages even in cold weather.

Two men, aged respectively seventy and sixty-five years, came into Jackson county from North Carolina last year, and by their own labor raised 1,600 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of oats, and 700 of corn. These people are certainly self-sustaining.

MARRIAGES.

WARREN HOADLEY—In this city, January 13, by Rev. Mr. Lathrop, Wm. B. Warren to Lucy Hoadley.

SARLES-MULLINER—Near Long Branch, New Jersey, December 17, by Rev. John W. Sarles, D. D., Martin Andreas Sarles, formly Professor at Benicia, to Mary Sophia Mulliner.

HOPPER-CLARKEN—In Sacramento, January 9, by Rev. Francis Kelly, P. J. Hopper to Ellen Clarken.

JONES-WATERS—In Sacramento, January 6, by Rev. F. L. Nash, William C. Jones to Elizabeth Waters.

COWAN-WOODALL—In Sacramento, January 11th, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, William H. Cowan to Annie Woodall.

RHOADES-SAMPSON—In this city, January 1st, Frank W. Rhoades to Mary T. Sampson.

ELLIS-WALKER—In this city, January 10th, by Rev. M. Harker, Charles L. Ellis and Elizabeth M. Walker.

DEATHS.

DUNDASS—In this city, January 12, Wm. Dundass, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 86 years and 9 months.

PAGE—In Oakland, January 15, Mary E., wife of F. S. Page, and only sister of the late Francis D. Kellog. [New York papers please copy.]

WHALEY—At Oakside, Bolinas, Marin county, January 8, Wm. Whaley, aged about 43 years.

PAGE—In this city, January 10, Dr. Thomas S. Page, formerly of Valparaiso.

STANLEY—In this city, January 10, Steven G. Stanley, aged 42 years.

CONROY—In San Rafael, January 9, James C. Conroy, aged 46 years.

WHEELER—At Yankee Jim's, Placer county, December 22d, A. Wheeler, aged 70 years.

ARMSTRONG—Near Davisville, Yolo county, January 6th, Mrs. Emeline Armstrong, wife of R. B. Armstrong, aged 19 years.

CARPENTER—In Dutch Flat, January 7th, Mrs. W. L. Carpenter, late of Dunkirks, New York, aged 55 years.

LARUE—In Brooklyn, Alameda county, January 7th, James B. Larue, aged 72 years.

MITCHELL—In San Luis Obispo, December 28, T. H. Mitchell.

Special Notices.

"EXCELSIOR."—A good motto is a good aid in achieving a worthy life—a life of success in a laudable undertaking. But there is another something necessary beside the motto, it should be observed, realized and practiced. Many assume the motto and act the opposite. With Hastings & Co., corner Sutter and Montgomery streets, "Excelsior" is not only a motto, but it is also observed, realized and practiced daily—in the latest and most tasteful styles of clothing. Good clothes, well made, nicely fitting, and cut in the latest styles are a [illegible] of no trifling importance to gentlemen. In reality, they are the most enconomical, and in regard to appearances there is no controversy. A well dressed man has a prestige in business and society that carries him far beyond the plodding efforts of the indifferently dressed one. Need we say any more? Hastings & Co., accomodating, liberal and enterprising business men, are the Pacific Clothiers; for years they have kept us in good order—we recommend them to our friends.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—Among the first business men with whom we became acquainted on reaching California, were Messrs. Armes & Dallam, Importers and Manufacturers of Wood and Willow Ware, on Sacramento street. That was many years ago—so many, that in looking back we begin to think we are getting old, and feel like putting on the airs of a "pioneer." The firm has held a leading position from that time until now, and no gentleman of our acquaintance more worthily represent the best business qualities of our leading California Merchants. A visit to their immense store on Sansome street will furnish evidence of their vast resonrces and enterprise, while the pleasant and gentlemanly demeanor of the proprietors will show visitors that business cares and business success do not always fossilize the sensibilities or extinguish the geniality and kindness which are native to some souls. Such representative men among our merchants are invaluable to the Pacific.

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LOWER RATES,

In most cases, than if you were here to purchase for yourself. Letters requiring answers must contain stamps.

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Home Circle.

Two Angels.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Two angels met above my pillow;
One bore within her arms
The fears and griefs which haunt my spirit
And all the dead day's harms.

The other, bending low above her,
Though seeming further flown,
Held all the joys and tenderness
My weary day had known.

I said: "O angel of my sorrows,
I'm weary of regret;
Why haunt me still with pangs and losses
My heart would fain forget?"

Then softly said the other angel:
"Look higher unto me,
And all this human pain and passion
Thine eyes will cease to see.

"Look unto me, Time's grieving daughter;
See in the midnight air
A vision that will swiftly show thee
That still thy life is fair."

Slow shaping in the purple dimness,
I saw a distant face,
And the deep eyes were full of sadness
And Love's beseeching grace.

Then gently said my better angel:
Why does thy heart repine?
Why dost thou sit in doubt and shadow,
While faith and love are thine?

"For thou hast strength for all thy crosses,
Joy for thy saddest part,
If thou canst live through pain and losses
Safe in one faithful heart.

"For they alone have need of sorrow,
And they alone are poor,
For whom in life Love's holy angel
Hath opened not her door."

How near from out the midnight dimness
Shone the beloved face!
And the deep eyes were full of gladness
And Love's beatific grace.

Where now the dark and distant anguish
Left by a desolate day?
I looked. Lo! the discordant angel
Had fled in shame away.

—*The Independent.*

Give Your Sons a Trade.

A young man thrown out upon the world without some good trade to fall back upon, is like a ship without a helm—when winds are favorable and skies are clear he may make very good headway, but with wrathful skies and swelling surges there is great danger of shipwreck. To do battle in life, every young man should be equipped with a trade—a good trade, a well-learned trade. But in these rushing days of so-called progression, there is a fearful tendency to superficiality in all departments of science and art. Labor which formerly occupied months, must now be crowded into days, and such intensity of action is inconsistent with perfeetion of workmanship and thoroughness of culture. This is the reason why every department of trade is cursed with unskilled workmen—mere bunglers in their professions. Time was, when under those old and and now obsolete systems of regulated trades and aprenticeships, there grew up a conventional feeling which demanded excellence of workmanship in every department, as a thing good, right, and honorable in itself. Every workman, high or low, regarded himself as a conservator of the honor of the entire class; but in our hurrying age this feeling has been, in a great measure, lost. This is all wrong. If perfection was ever demanded in all branches of labor, it surely is demanded *now*. If a man contracts to do a piece of work, he should feel conscientiously obligated to do it in the best possible manner. It should be regarded as a sin to do bad work. Let apprentices be taught to feel the moral obligation to make a good shoe-string as they would to make the Atlantic cable. Every journeyman who mixes the mortar should regard his responsibility the same in kind, if not in degree, as that of the master-builder who rears the cathedral. The perpetuity of the edifice is quite as dependent upon the fidelity of the former as upon the ingenuity of the latter. With such a course of training, a young man might justly be proud to bear the name of mechanic; for whether painter, shoemaker, millwright, tinner or mason, he may become a true artizan in his profession; each in his own calling may know something more and better than his neighbor; may follow closely, investigate and elucidate his own department thoroughly and satisfactorily through all the minute ramifications that others cannot trace. The mechanic who finds other and better modes of doing what has been done slowly and tediously before, is the benefactor of his profession. He gains new knowledge and skill, and improves the quality of manufactures while he shortens the process and diminishes his own labor—and all this he gains, not for himself alone, but for thousands of others who follow the same occupation; and the world blesses him, secretly at least, for the legacy which his genius has bequeathed.

In the selection of a trade, attention should always be given to the suitable direction of individual talent. Each boy has a special talent, and is adapted for some particular calling; ascertain what that calling is, and then draw out and cultivate those natural endowments with which he is gifted, and so fit him to do a citizen's service in the great arena of society.—*Sarah B. Cooper in Bulletin.*

WHAT a glorious world this wonld be if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakespeare's Shepard; "Sir, I am a true laborer; earn what I wear; I owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

About Dogs.

A King Charles spaniel belonging to a family in Gloucestershire, England, was very clever and docile. Every evening he would fetch his towel and brush, and stand patiently to be washed, combed, and brushed by his mistress. Generally he was accustomed to take his meals with the family, but if his mistress were going to dine from home, she would say to him, "Prince, you must go and dine at the rectory to-day." The dog would set off for the rectory—a long, crooked, aud puzzling road—and reach there in time for dinner. There he would wait until he had taken his supper, and return home as he came.

Once a Scotch shepherd was tending his sheep on the Grampian hills. His faithful dog and his little boy three years old were with him. The little fellow could not climb the steep hill, so his father left him on the plain gathering flowers and berries, while he went up on the jagged rocks to overloook his flocks. Suddenly a heavy fog came up. The shepherd hastened to seek his boy, but the mist was so thick he could not find him. In vain he called and whistled; neither the child nor dog made any answer. The poor man got lost also, and at last, after wandering about for hours, he found himself near his own home. The neighbors listened to his story, and eagerly went with him in search of the child. Day after day they scoured the country in every direction, but the poor little fellow could not be found. Then the distracted father began to ask questions about the dog. Where was he? Had he been at home at all, while they were out on their hopeless search? Yes, he had run into the house two or three times a day, just to get his regular allowance of cake, and after taking a little bite he ran away with it in his mouth. This he had been doing for several days, but the poor grief-stricken mother had been in too much trouble to mention it. As soon as the shepherd heard this, he waited for the dog to come. The faithful fellow had hardly strength to walk; but he would not eat more than a little piece of his cake, and again went off bearing it in his mouth. The father followed him. At last he came to a fall of water, a short distance from where the boy was lost, and from this place he began to go down a hill that was so steep and full of rocks that the strong man could not get down without great difficulty. Once down, the dog turned and went into a cave hidden in the bushes. With a beating heart the father hastened to the spot, and, looking in, he saw his little son there, eating heartily of the cake, while the dog stood by barking for joy. How the little fellow got there no one knew; but he was found alive and well. The dog, who had never left him night and day, except to run home to get him a cake, had saved him from starving. We may believe that the noble animal was well fed and nursed that night, and that grateful prayers were sent to heaven from that shepherd's cottage.

"I know his Father."

At the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union, the Rev. H. M. Gallaher, in speaking of the fact that impressions were made on children's minds much earlier than we were apt to think, and these early impressions were most lasting, told how he gained his first and never forgotten ideas of Jesus as his own Redeemer. He was a little schoolboy in Ireland, playing with his companions on grounds belonging to the Earl of——. They were climbing a tree and broke a limb, which act, in Ireland, was thought worse than to injure a man. The Earl hearing the crash hurried to the spot to catch the offenders; but the boys all fled except himself, a little fellow in the top of the tree. "Sirrah, come down," called the earl's stern voice," and he came down trembling with fear. "Here," calling a manservant, "take this boy to my guardhouse," and the servant grabbed his coat-collar, and was roughly marching him off, when the Earl said: "Sirrah, what's your name?" "Henry M. Gallaher." "Are you a relative of James Gallaher?" Straightening up, the little fellow replied: "I am his eldest son." The Earl waved his hand to the servant, saying: "Let the lad go: I know his father."

When Henry went home, he told his mother what had happened, and how he was released. Taking him on her knee, she said: "Now, my son, I want you to remember that that is just what Jesus is to you. When you are called, at the last day, to answer for your sins and follies, God will say: 'Let Henry Gallaher go; I know his Redeemer.'"

The Prodigal Daughters.

A Rochester newspaper brings us the meager outline of the career of one whose condition seems to us peculiarly sad, and at the same time, so representative of the experience of many another prodigal daughter, whose case has never been recorded, that we take it as the text of a paragraph here. The girl, when residing at home, was a teacher in Sunday-School, and enjoyed the respect of her friends and the love of her family. But she fell. At the solicitation of her family, her former pastor communicated with her, and finally went to visit her, and informed her of the conditions upon which she might return home. These conditions were that she should give up that mode forever, return to her native place and enter the asylum. The heart broken penitent expressed her willingness to embrace the first two conditions, but shook her head at the third. Her soul was hungering and thirsting for love—for a father's blessing, a mother's kiss, the sympathy of the brothers and sisters among whom she had spent a happy childhood. She was longing to be forgiven, yearning to be received back into the good old paths once more. It was the old story over again of the inhumanity of society and the family to woman. The prodigal son is received with open arms; the prodigal daughter is given the cold shoulder. The fatted calf is killed for the one; the broken bits are given to the other. This girl asked for her family, and they gave her an asylum—demanded love and they yielded charity.—*Interior.*

A Father's Mistake.

A young man nineteen, years of age, by the circumstances of the late war made a constant companion of his father far from home, said to a mutual friend: "The more I become acquainted with my father, the better I like him. When a boy, at home, I thought he was a nice man, but I didn't know him much."

This father had striven to be useful and to do good as he had opportunity. But eighteen years had passed, and his son had been as yet only favorably impressed with his father's character. He was yet to know him. The stream of kindness and charity for human want and woe, and of sympathy for others in trial, had watered and made fruitful with happy experiences other vineyards, but the young and tender plants in his own home had been but little watered. The depths of that fountain were yet to be sounded; and the full and earnest love of a father's heart was yet to be learned experimentally.

This came from a father's thoughtlessness. It was the result of his forgetfulness of prior claims upon his attention. But it was a thoughtlessness and forgetfulness inexcusable, unless to neglect a known duty for a supposed one would justify them.

That father's befitting confession is: "They made me keeper of the vineyards, but my own vineyard have I not kept." "These things ought I to have done, and not to leave the other undone."—*Christian Weekly.*

Saturday Night.

Some one beautifully says: "Saturday night makes people human, sets their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world beat them into drums and jarred them to pieces with tattoos. The ledger close with a clash, the iron-doored vaults come to with a bang, up go the shutters with a will, click goes the lock. It is Saturday night, and business breathes free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has been ajar all the week gently closes behind him, the world is all shut out. Shut out? shut in rather. Here are treasures after all, and not in the vault, and not in the book, save the record in the old family Bible, and not in the bank. May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing to you, just as you are nothing to anybody. Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed; but above all, true-eyed. Get a little home, no matter how little, a sofa just to hold two, or two and a half, and then get the two in it, of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes, and thank God and take courage,"

BREVITIES.

The *Watchman and Reflector* has this item: A minister, proposing to hold semi-monthly services at the town of Brooks, asked the authorities of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad for a pass over that road from Burnham. The matter was duly considered, after which the President sent the following reply, under date of Belfast, Jan. 28, 1871: "Your favor of yesterday, asking for a free pass over the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, is at hand. This company is disposed to lend all possible aid toward the advancement of the Gospel. It recognizes specially, the need of regenerating influences and a change of heart in the field of your proposed labors at Brooks, which town has repudiated its subscriptions to this road. With the hope that your prayers and exhortations may be efficacious to this end, I enclose the pass asked for."

AN English clergyman tells a story of the way in which some persons read the Bible, looking upon it as a charm or fetish. He was called in to visit a poor dying woman, and when he went he found her husband, with his eyes streaming with tears, reading to her a list of genealogies from the book of Chronicles. It is some of the same feeling which leads not a few to read through the Scriptures once in a year, as if the amount read was the chief thing, and not the spiritual in struction received.

A LAW in England prohibits the painting of advertisements on the walls, and the punishment for the offence is heavy. One day a fellow was discovered in the act. He had written WARREN'S B, when he had to beat a hasty retreat in order to escape arrest. Charles Lamb, was passing at the time, and reading what had been painted on the wall, remarked that the rest was evidently *lacking*.

There is an old story of a son of a noble English house, who was sent to Eton, and, appearing on the playground, was asked: "And who are you?" "I am," he answered, "the Marquis so-and-so, and son of Duke so-and-so." "Here, then," said the questioner, suiting the action to the word, "is a kick for the Marquis, and here is another for the Duke." It was a rough lesson, but a good one.

HAVE the courage to give occasionally, that which you can ill afford to spare, giving what you do not want nor value, neither brings nor deserves thanks in return; who is grateful for a drink of water from another's overflowing well, how ever delicious the draught? Have the courage to wear your old garments till you can pay for new ones.

Youth's Department.

Old Adam in the Boys.

BY MRS. JANE DUNBAR CHAPLIN.

An ignorant man whose soul had been sorely vexed by the pranks of roguish boys, once said, "There's a great deal of human nature among men, but there's more of it among boys."

He was right; boys are laden with the follies incident to our race, and have not gained the wisdom to forsake nor the art to hide them. The best authority assures us that "childhood and youth," of centuries gone by, were "vanity;" why, then, should we be surprised to find the fact the same in our own time and in our own households?

The fountain of life in the boy heart is warm, and full, and gushing over; care sits lightly, and labor has few claims which cannot be thrown off by the first ice for skating, or by the favoring gale for sailing. The boy knows—for he has heard it often enough—that the world is a wilderness and that man was made to mourn; but the experience of others costs him not a thought, never keeps sleep an hour from his pillow; why should it? The days of darkness are coming, and they are many. Let the young heart leap in its gladness, and the young voice shout in street or field; let the red lips whistle the merry notes of joy, even if the boy sometimes forgets his orders and whistles in the house; it is no heinous crime, and ought to be overlooked. Boys with this uprising energy in their natures, with this irrepressible fountain of noise shut up within them, are sometimes oppressed by the very ones who love them best, and who would sacrifice the most for their happiness and well-being. They are not men, and we should thank God that they are not,—that He has given them holiday before work, ease before labor.

We once knew a lad of fourteen years named Ephraim Lord, but called "Eph'm" by a worthy couple to whom he had been "bound out" on the death of his parents. This excellent pair had married late in life, and each retained all the peculiarities of the "maiden" and "bachelor" past. They were no more fit to bear with and train up a bright, noisy boy than two mummies would have been. The old gentleman's idea of "a good boy" was one who worked hard all the week and went to church three times on Sunday; and the old lady joined him with this addition, that "a good boy was always as still as a mouse; that he never went fishing or gunning; never asked to go out except to church, nor suffered any boy to visit and to hinder him."

Eph'm had a comfortable room and a good bed. He had warm clothes and plenty to eat, but he wasn't satisfied. His young heart hungered for congenial company; he wanted to shout and sing at his work, to linger at the store and hear men talk politics; in the evening to attend singing school and coast down the long hill after it was over. But no; he must plod, plod, in the potato field or at the wood pile all day, put up horse and cow at nightfall, and have his lamp out at eight o'clock, and lie listening to the other boys who went by whistling "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Columbia."

There were occasional concerts and funny little shows to which this merry boy longed to go, but the bare suggestion roused the deepest sorrow in the hearts of his friends. He had had the promise of a horse when he was twenty-one, and of a cow when he got married, "if he behaved just right till then;" and these hopes held in, for a time, his animal spirits. But "twenty-one" was so far off, and the boy heart was so impatient, that poor Eph'm was often in great danger of losing all. He had roused the fears of his friends more than once by saying he wished he could go to the circus. One day he struck them dumb by coming home from the post-office with the programme of an Ethiopian concert in his hand, and saying, "Can't I have twenty-five cents to-night?"

"To-night?" asked the good lady, "what for? There's no collection at meeting to-night."

"No, no," cried Eph'm all out of breath, "I know that, but there's a concert at the hall and they're going to sing 'Old Uncle Ned,' and 'The Old Folks at Home,' and lots more, and all the boys are going and I must go. *I can't help going!* I must laugh for once."

He didn't laugh then.

When tea was over the good couple, oppressed in spirit, made their way to the minister's, to ask his advice about this boy who had brought such a load of responsibility on them. After opening the case the good woman said, with a deep sigh, "We've always known that Eph'm had very evil propensities. We've often heard of his sitting on barrels listening to the men at the store, instead of coming straight home with his jugs and newspaper; and we've known of his pitching pennies and swapping jack-knives, etc., but we were not prepared for the exhibition of depravity we've witnessed to-night. We must have some advice as to how the boy may be held in." And both of them, in one breath, told the story, with the poor boy's assertion that he "must go to the concert, and must laugh."

"What would you do, pastor, if you were in my place?" asked the old gentleman.

"I'll tell you, brother," replied the good man, "I'd stop holding him in and give him a loose rein and see what he'd do."

"And stand with our eyes open and see him go to destruction!" cried the old lady, who felt a mother's responsibility about the boy.

"I don't believe he would go to destruction, friends," said the minister. "The boy who with such a flow of spirit has kept from going astray for two years, to please you, will not go very far wrong. Give him a gun and fishing-rod; let him go to the common on Saturday afternoon and play foot-ball with the other boys; let him attend singing school next term and go coasting on a moonlight evening with my boys. And above all, give him a little pocket money and let him know that you trust him, and I could go bondsman for the fellow's behavior. You can't make a Christian of him by crushing out nature; that must be done by renewing the heart, and that we can't do. We must make the young as happy as we can, and lead them up to God by showing them His mercies, and in faithful teaching and earnest prayer God will give us their souls."

"Well, but *this* seems so depraved," replied the old man,—"for a boy who goes to every meeting and hears night and morning prayer, to even want to go to such concerts shocks me! *I* never want to go."

"Nor I, either," sighed the old lady.

"Nor *I* either," replied the minister, with a smile, "but I did when I was fourteen years old, and I was allowed to go where there was amusement without sin. Trust this boy a little, friends, and unless I am greatly mistaken he'll prove a great comfort to you. Tell him to-morrow morning that he may shout in the barn and the field, and whistle in his own room, and—unless you regard it as sinful—let him go to this concert to-night; it will do him good to laugh. We were young and we must suffer others be so in their day."

The good people were a little doubtful of this advice, but on their return they told Eph'm that as he had entered upon his fifteenth year they had decided to trust him with a little more money and a little more liberty evenings, and that he must remember that he was accountable to God for his conduct, and do nothing which he had forbidden.

The boy's face glowed with pleasure, and he said: "I don't want to be wicked. I only want to be like other boys, and to laugh loud once in a while."

Ephriam had always been a good and obedient boy, but after this he was as happy a fellow as there was in town. Although he played foot-ball, and skated, and coasted down hill, and went to singing-school, he never neglected his work. Indeed, he was so grateful for his new indulgence, that he toiled hard to show his gratitude, and in after years the old people leaned on him as the staff of their age.

The buoyancy which God has implanted in the young heart is not sin, and they who crush it out wrong the child of a blessed heritage, and endanger his future happiness and usefulness. —*Watchman and Reflector.*

The Brave Boy.

Willie Somers, who was growing up to be a fine boy, took his father's advice, and "struck harder," or preservered, till he stood among the first for scholarship and, what is still better, became one of the best boys in the Sabbath School. Willie was fourteen when the adventure I am about to relate happened. He was going to the city one morning, and stood on the platform of the station, impatiently waiting for the cars. There was no one there but a lady and the nurse to take care of her little three-year old girl, who was running about, looking very pretty in a bright blue cloak and hood. Soon three sharp whistles around the curve warned them the train was at hand, and to keep clear of the track.

The nurse turned to look for her little charge, when to her horror she saw she had strayed to the far end of the platform, and was on the track, picking up a piece of shining coal that had attracted her, while the engine appeared around the curve, not fifty yards distant.

She was rushing forward, at the risk of her life, when brave Willie, light of foot and strong in heart, sprang past her towards the still unconscious child; while the half-distracted mother filled the air with her cries.

On the locomotive the ever watchful engineer saw the danger in a moment. With one hand he shut off the steam, and with the other pulled the whistle rope; so that the iron monster, as though loath to mutilate and crush the innocent child, sent forth a shrill warning cry of danger to the brakemen.

The rattle of the brakes followed, and none too soon. As Willie seized the child and was steeping over the rail, the engine struck him. It did not strike him with all its force, or certain death would have followed, but only grazed him as it were with the cross-head, or bumper. However, it knocked him off his feet, and he fell still clinging to the little girl, who cried piteously.

Every one crowded around, rejoiced that the children were safe; and when afterward asked why he so risked his life, Willie replied: "I thonght, when I saw the little girl on the track, that if I was killed I would go to heaven, so that gave me courage."—*Child's World.*

Certain officers once spoke in the pres ence of the Duke of Wellington of the missionary enterprise as though there could be no rational prospect of its suc cess. The old Iron Duke was aroused, and replied: "When the chief issues marching orders, what are you, the under officers and the rank and file of the army, to do?" "We are to march." "Well, here are the marching orders to the chief: 'Go ye into all the world and preach.' Your duty is to march and fight. The responsibility of success lies with the commander, not with you." If they did not march, they would be shot.

WE should never throw out against a man broken hints and dark inuendoes, which would leave the hearers to suspect anything and everything that ill-nature can suggest.

GOLDEN GATE ACADEMY,

ACADEMY HILL,

Oakland, California.

INSTRUCTORS.

DARIUS P. SACKETT, A. M., Principal, Teacher of Latin, Greek and English Literature.
B. H. WESTON, A. M., Teacher of Natural Science, Mathematics and English Composition.
E. STEINLE.....Teacher of Piano Music.
J. L. STEVENS,.....Librarian.
MRS. J. H. POST,.....Matron.

It was the design of the founders of this Institution to furnish a Christian home for young men in the most critical period of life, and at the same time to afford them, without sectarian bias, the best advantages for a sound, practical education as well as a preparatory classical drill for College and University.

LOCATION.

The grounds embrace several acres, adorned with trees and shrubbery. They are situated just outside the City of Oakland, with which there is constant communication by street cars, directly in front of the Golden Gate, and in full view of San Francisco, distant only forty-five minutes by car and steamer.

BUILDING.

The building, (formerly occupied by the Female College of the Pacific,) fronts the bay, and as a Hall of Learning is a model of dignity, comfort and convenience. It is one hundred and twenty-six feet in length and sixty-four in width, and is supplied in every story with an abundance of pure soft water. It has eighty rooms with high ceilings—well ventilated—each one complete and containing a closet.

LIBRARY.

An interesting library of well selected books, to which additions are from time to time being made is available for use by the students.

GYMNASIUM.

The Trustees have supplied a temporary room for gymnastic practice. They design soon to furnish the Institution with the most approved appliances for physical culture.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Prompt obedience to just rules is insisted upon, but cheerful obedience only is regarded as of any worth.

Students are not allowed to absent themselves from any required exercise of the Academy, nor to leave the premises without permission previously obtained from the Principal.

For sustaining correct principals, the coöperation of the older pupils is much relied on.

Students who have the genuine thirst for knowledge, and who are willing to pay the price of labor and obedience, will find here a hearty welcome, with kind and efficient aid.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the efficient management of Mrs. J. H. Post, a lady of experience in the position she occupies, and who makes the personal health and comfort of the students her special care.

OUTFIT.

Pupils are expected to bring with them six towels, three sheets, two pairs of pillow-cases, two pairs of double blankets and a spread; also, napkins and napkin-ring. *Every article should be plainly marked.*

EXPENSES.

Tuition, board, including fuel, washing, room-rent, lights and care of room, per term, $150.

EXTRAS.

Music (with use of instrument) per month..... $10
French, German and Spanish, each..... 5
Drawing..... 5
Painting..... 6
Any student occupying a room by himself will be charged per month..... 5

DAY SCHOLARS.

Students in the Common English Branches, per month..... $5
Students in the Higher English Branches, or in Latin and Greek, per month..... 8

All bills are payable in U. S. gold coin, *every four weeks in advance.*

SESSIONS.

The year will be divided into two terms. The first term of the year 1872 opened January 3d, and will close the fourth week of May next. The second term will open August 15th, and close the last of December.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed during term time to the Principal, and in vacation to Edward P. Flint, Esq., Vice President of the Board of Trustees.

PACIFIC

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

THIS INSTITUTION INAUGURATED IN 1869, IS open for the reception of students. The regular year began August 17, 1871. The new term after recess commenced January 3d, 1872, and will continue till May 23d, 1872. The Seminary Rooms are in the

NEW BUILDING

Formerly occupied by the Female College of the Pacific,

OAKLAND.

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This edifice is now the property of the Trustees of this Seminary, and here the Institution will have its permanent home. The Faculty consists of the

REV. J. A. BENTON, D. D.
Professor of Sacred Literature, and the
REV. GEORGE MOOAR, D. D.
Professor of Theology.

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Farm and Garden.

My Mother at the Gate.

O, there's many a lovely picture
  On memory's silent wall,
There's many cherished image
  That I tenderly recall.
The sweet home of my childhood,
  With its singing brooks and birds:
The friends who grew beside me,
  With their loving looks and words;
The flowers that decked the wildwood
  The roses fresh and sweet,
The blue-bells and the daisies,
  That blossomed at my feet;
All, all are very precious,
  And often come to me.
Like the breezes from a better land,
  Beyond life's troubled sea.
But the sweetest, dearest picture,
  That memory can create,
Is the image of my mother,
  My mother at the gate.

It is there I see her standing,
  With her face so pure and fair,
With the sunlight and the shadows
  On her snowy cap and hair;
I can feel the soft warm pressure
  Of the hand that clasped my own;
I can see the look of fondness
  That in her blue eyes shone;
I can hear her parting blessing
  Through the lapse of weary years;
I can see through all my sorrows
  Her own sweet, silent tears.
Ah! amid the darkest trials
  That have mingled with my fate,
I have turned to that dear image,
  My mother at the gate.

A STATE GROWING RICH.—The block or iron-smelting coals of Indiana, is the subject of a letter from J. W. Foster, M. D., of Terre Haute, Ind., to the New York *Tribune*. In this letter Dr. Foster takes the position, that in less than half a century the State of Indiana will rival Pennsylvania in iron manufacture. Before the lapse of two years the mining of these iron-smelting coals, instead of being confined to a single district, will be spread over a zone of 150 miles in extent. Railroads centering near these coal fields have been constructed, or are projected, running east, north, west, and south. The Vincennes, Danville, and Chicago Railroad, to be completed in January, will form a more direct connection with Lake Michigan than any of the existing routes, and will, at the same time, have access to the Ohio River, at Evansville. The Vincennes and Indianapolis Railroad crosses the coal field of Greene county. The Indiana Mineral Railway, upon which work will commence in the Spring, will start at Bloomfield, and strike the Ohio River near Troy, having special reference to the development of the magnificent splint coals, which occur in the eastern part of Spencer county, the best in the whole series of Indiana coals. The Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-Western, just completed, intersects the block coals on Sand Creek, in Park county, and through the Detroit and Eel River; and the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroads will secure easy access to the ports on the west shore of Lake Erie. Last, but not least in the enumeration, the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad, the ground of which has just been broken, will start from Cincinnati, and traverse a rich agricultural region, already dotted with farms, to Bloomington, where it will bifurcate, one branch going to Terre Haute and another via Bloomfield, to the Wabash River, where it will connect with a projected road through the State of Illinois to St. Louis. It will cross the block coal region of the southern part of Clay county, and the western part of Owen county, where, says Dr. Foster, the peculiar seam exhibits its widest expansion, and affords almost unequaled facilities for mining. It will also develop a large body of native iron ores in the vicinity of Bloomfield, and a thick seam of gas coal in Sullivan county. It is confidently claimed by the projectors of this route, that the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville can be as cheaply supplied with block coal as with the bituminous coals of Pittsburgh or Youghiogheny; and that, too, without the possibility of a "coal famine," in case of a delay in the rising of the waters of the Ohio,

Taken in any aspect we please, the discovery and opening of these block and splint coal fields opens a field of almost boundless industry and wealth to Indiana.

TRAPPING THE SQUASH BUG.—I have found the "Ransom Curculio Trap" of more service in catching the stinking squash bug than the little Turk, for which it was specially recommended. I lay two or three bits of shingle or thin board near the hill of plants, the ground being a little rough, so that the bugs can crawl under them, as they will do every cool night; and on turning over these covers early in the morning, the bugs can be easily crushed with the sole of the boot, or with a flat stick. For striped cucumber bugs and cut-worms, I have found no remedy so easy and efficient as sprinkling over and around the plants sawdust that has been saturated with carbolic soap-suds. I use a pound of the Plant Protector Soap (as sold by Bowman & Blewett, of New York), dissolved in six or eight gallons of water; this will saturate two or three bushels of saw-dust. Care must be taken not to use it dripping wet, as in that case the liquid will injure the plants; but if only moist or damp it will do no damage, if used in moderation. As a protection from the ravages of cut-worms, this remedy is quite valuable; a little of the sawdust dropped around each plant once in three or four days, affording complete security.—*M. B. Bateman, in Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.*

It is not the station we fill which is of importance, so much as the light we send forth from us.

EFFECT OF VARIOUS MANURES.—The writer had a good chance the past season to note the effect upon grain of a difference in soil by the removal of buildings and the clearing up of an old home site. The whole was plowed and sown to oats. Where the pig pen had stood was a black growth that lodged flat before the grain had headed out. The chip-yard showed a good growth except in a few small spots where the grain dwindled; it was too dry. The place occupied by the ash-shanty had little upon it, but around it was a dark circle of long thick grain—nothing better. The door-yard showed a good yield, about like the garden and the potato patch, perhaps a little stouter. Around the cellar was a heavy yield, lodged somewhat; the rest of the field bore an ordinary crop. Perhaps the best of all these was that around the ash-house. That on the pig-manure was worthless. We should like to have seen corn upon it. We have seen grass (orchard grass) and weeds grow around an old heap of spent ashes, and the growth was interesting; such a profusion of grass-blades, such length, measuring several feet, we have never seen; it seemed almost incredible. Urine applied fresh upon grass will kill it; but afterward it will make up in growth. Where sewage has been applied for many years, great weeds rose when the application was suspended. A sunflower planted in the same spot was almost a tree, and yet the land was a hard clay and gravel. The sunflower was incidentally planted where the soil had been loosened in search for angle-worms. All these things tell, and are useful lessons. The lesson is, Save and distribute the fertilizers—all of them. —*Country Gentleman.*

"WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO EXTIRPATE SORREL AND MUSTARD?"—L. H. Johns, of California, asks us this question, We do not know. It depends a good deal on the character of the land, the kind of crops grown, etc. We have succeeded in banishing sorrel from a piece of light, sandy land, that was formerly covered with it, by seeding it down to grass and top dressing it with manure. The first two years after it was laid down to grass, the sorrel almost killed out the grass; but the manure so encouraged the growth of the grass, that in two years more it crowded out the sorrel, and it entirely disappeared. The same result sometimes follows a dressing of wood ashes or lime, and it has been supposed that the ashes or lime neutralized the acid in the soil and prevented the growth of the sorrel. There is nothing in this idea. The ashes and lime, like manure, encourage the growth of other crops, and these starve out, or crowd out, the sorrel. In regard to mustard, we know of no better plan to get rid of it, than to summer or fall fallow, and follow with two or three hoed crops. The point is, to cause the mustard seed now in the ground to germinate, and then kill the plants before they go to seed. Any plan that will do this is good. Seeding the land with clover and mowing the clover before the mustard goes to seed, will be useful.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

HOW MUCH SEED, AND HOW SHOULD IT BE SOWN?—A bushel of wheat contains 600,000 grains. If this quantity should be spread equally over an acre of ground, it would give nearly 10 square inches of space for each plant; each plant would be a little more than 3 inches from the next, and there would be 15 plants to each square foot. If the seed were sown in drills 9 inches apart, there would be a plant to each inch in the drill. It is well known that in broadcast sowing much of the seed is covered too deeply, and some not sufficiently, and thus probably a half of the seed sown is wasted. In drill-sowing a much greater proportion of the seed produces returns, because of its even covering and more regular germination. If each seed should produce but one perfect ear, the yield would be over 30 fold, but it is safe to say that every healthy wheat-plant willl produce at least three stalks, so that, should the whole of the seed sown mature, a crop of 90 bushels would be the result. There is no doubt but drill-sowing will produce a better yield than broadcast sowing, as much more of the seed will successfully germinate, and the expense of drill-sowing being less than hand-sowing and harrowing afterwards, we would advise all those who can buy or hire a drill, to abandon broadcast sowing.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

THE *Western Pomologist* contains a statement from G. Warne, of Buchannan county, Iowa, that he never fails to have good crops of peaches every year, by the simple process of protection which he employs. He cuts off the young tree sixteen inches from the ground, and allows the limbs to shoot out on each side below like the rods of an umbrella. By weights or stakes, he keeps them down in a horizontal position, so that the stump is like the hub and the limbs like the spokes of a wagon-wheel lying on the ground.

About the middle of August, he cuts back one-third or one-half of the new wood with a pair of pruning-shears, and late in the fall covers the whole with corn-stalks; uncovers early in the spring. The fruit-buds were saved. One tree gave a bushel and a half of peaches. The *Country Gentleman* adds, from its own experience, that the great protection consists in bringing the limbs down in contact with the earth from which the heat is derived. We have tried many experiments with different kinds of protecting substances applied to the limbs in the air, with little efficacy or success; but when the fruit-branches were brought down in contact of proximity to the earth, even with a moderate covering, the desired protection was attained.

Religion converts despair, which destroys, into resignation, which submits.

Health Department.

THE INFLUENCES OF SLEEP.—In Rev. Dr. Bushnell's article on the "Moral Influences of Dark Things," we find this passage:—After some years prejudices begin to be tired of being slept over. Jealousies rankle as long as they stay, but they get tired of staying when we do not stay with them, but go to sleep over them. We cannot hate an enemy, save intermittently, but have to begin again every morning—which we have less and less appetite for, and finally come to like that morning best that does not begin at all. Were it not for this arrangement, our malignities might burn us up. But the taking away our consciousness is a kind of compulsory Sabbath or truce of God. No hatred burns in the unconscious man; no revenge or jealousy lowers on his face in that soft hour of oblivion. If he went to bed heated by an ugly conversation; if he was severe and bitter in in his judgment, if all charities are scorched away by his fierce denunciations, he will rise in the morning cool and sweet as the morning, and the gentle cheer of his voice will show that he is clear of this bad mood and likes to have it known. A man must be next to a devil who wakes angry. After his unconscious Sabbath he begins another day, and every day is Monday. How beautifully thus are we drawn by this kind economy of sleep to the exercises of all good dispositions. The acrid and soured ingredients of evil, the grudges, the wounds of feeling, the hypochondriac suspicions, the black torments of misanthrophy, the morose fault-findings, are so far tempered and sweetened by God's gentle discipline of sleep, that we probably do not even conceive how demoniacally bitter they would be if no such kind interruptions broke their spell.

SANITARY.—Very important questions arise in reference to the relative influence of certain rocks on the sanitary condition of the buildings erected upon them. Thus, in a general sense, it may be considered as proved by experience that clay soil and other impermeable material near the surface are less healthy than well-drained sites, and more liable to attacks of fever, and that permeable soils and gravel are dry and healthy. There are, however, important modifications of this view, dependent on the subsoil and underlying rock, which are often out of sight and below even deep foundations, and here a knowledge of geology becomes necessary to the architect. It is well shown by Professor Pettenkofer, of Munich, that in certain cases where bands of clay intervene in gravel, the presence or absence of fever in the population corresponds exactly with the existence or non-existence of these impermeable deposits. In other words, even where the general subsoil enjoys a certain amount of natural drainage, the healthiness of the site depends strictly, on the condition of the rocks at a considerable depth, and that stagnant subsoil water, even when its presence cannot be detected by ordinary observation, makes itself felt in a very serious manner. Dr. Pettenkofer points out that in the case of Gibraltar and Malta it was proved by British statistical returns that at a time when cholera was raging over a large area, there were certain small localities that escaped. On investigation, it was found that, whereas the subsoil to a great depth, and, in the case of Malta, the rock was eminently porous and permeable, the spots that escaped were situated on impermeable clay.—*College Courant.*

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.—The hydrate of chloral, which in 1869 cost eighty dollars a pound, so that each sleep produced by it could be reckoned at one dollar, is now advertised on the list of a German chemical factory at about two dollars a pound. Such an enormous reduction in the price of a chemical product in so short a time has rarely occurred. Perhaps the only parallel case is metallic sodium, which, a few years ago, could not be had for two hundred dollars a pound, but can now be made for seventy-five cents. According to Dr. Richardson, the secret use of chloral in England has become so great that the victims must be put in the same class as the opium eaters. In proof of the enormous consumation, he states that during the last year and a half, four dealers have sold forty tons, sufficient to give narcotic doses to 36,000,000 people—in other words, every person in England could have had one good sound sleep out of the amount sold. In reference to the *maximum* dose that it would be safe to take, Dr. Richardson puts the amount at one hundred and twenty grains; he regards one hundred and eighty grains as likely to prove fatal. He also warns against the gradual increase of the dose, as its effect upon the organism is just the opposite of opium, the system in fact, becoming more sensitive the longer it is used.—*College Courant.*

IF we would establish the habit of drinking water freely in the morning, soon after arising, commencing with small quantities, increasing gradually as we learn to relish it, until the chief portion taken during the day is before breakfast, it will promote health to a much greater extent than it ordinarily does, eradicate disease from the system, and becomes a most decided luxury in time.—*Scientific American.*

AN exchange pithily remarks: "Men eat too much, fret too much, exercise too little, sleep too little, and then drink whisky. Let them turn themselves into the fresh air, eat simple food, sleep enough, and they will be more healthy." Says Dr. Guthrie: "If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a living man, put the whisky into him."

Scientific.

ANY hard steel tool, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. The ragged edges of glass vessels may also be thus easily smoothed by a flat file.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—Archdeacon Pratt, by discussing the amount of precession in a globe with a moulten nuclus, finds conclusive evidence of Sir Wm. Thompson's opinion that the earth is solid, and that, therefore, volcanic eruptions are attributable to some other cause than the one popularly assigned. His view is confirmed by numerous recent observations, which indicate that the increase of temperature, below the earth's surface, soon reaches a limit.—*College Courant.*

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—Among the special preparations of American astronomers for the transit of Venus in 1874, are a series of delicate experiments in astronomical photography, in order to secure images free from abnormal distortion, and suitable for careful microscopic and micrometric study. As the actinic focus is different from the luminous focus, it can only be determined with great difficulty by often repeated trials.—*College Courant.*

COMBINED PRESSURES.—M. Crussard has submitted a note to the French Academy a note on the employment of combined steam and atmospheric pressure, by which he claims a saving of fifty per cent. in the fuel requisite for steam navigation. Professor Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, made a practical and successful application of these combined pressures some six or eight years ago.

THE CORDOBA OBSERVATORY.—Further intelligence has been received from Dr. B. A. Gould, who, our readers will recollect, has been recently established in an observatory in the high region of Cordoba, South America, for the purpose of studying the southern stars. The Doctor and assistants have already observed and placed upon the maps 4,500 stars—more than half of which have never before been catalogued. His mission promises to be one of unusual interest and usefulness in the cause of astronomy.

THE *Scientific American* explains the word *carat*. It is an imaginary weight expressing the proportion of pure gold in a mass of metal. An ounce of gold is divided into twenty-four carats, and so gold of twenty-two carats fine is gold of which twenty-two parts are pure, the other two parts being silver, coppet, or other metal. Carat is originally the name of a bean which grows upon the Carat-tree. This bean varies little in its weight, and from a remote period has been used as a weight for gold, gems, and pearls, in India and Africa.

SOUNDS FROM THE AURORA.—It has long been an article of popular belief that the aurora is a roarer, that is, that it produces a sound more or less distinct. Scientific men, however, have generally been inclined to regard this auroral noise as a mere illusion. Loomis, in his excellent "Meteorology," says: "There is no satisfactory evidence that the aurora emits any audible sound. . . . . The sounds which have been ascribed to the aurora must have been due to other causes, such as the motion of the wind, or the cracking of the snow and ice in consequence of their low temperature." But in a paper read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Science of Paris, M. Becquerel expressed the opinion. that the aurora really does make a noise, and in support of this view quoted the observations of Paul Rollier, æronaut, who started from Paris in December last, and descended fourteen hours after in Norway, on Mount Ide, at an elevation of four thousand feet: "I saw through a thin fog the moving of the brilliant rays of an aurora borealis, spreading all around its strange light. Soon after, an incomprehensible and loud roaring was heard, which, when it ceased completely, was followed by a strong smell of sulphur, almost quite suffocating.—*College Courant.*

WOODEN tanks and barrels are totally unfit to keep water in; the wood continually gives organic extractive matter to the water, which in warm weather originates microscopic fungoid growth, which in its turn hastens the decay of the wood. In regard to zinc in comparison with lead, it is also poisonous; but lead is by far the worst. Workmen in zinc-white factories and painters using zinc-white, are apt to get the zinc colic, which is similar to the lead colic, but more mild in its form, and yields more easily to the same remedies. Galvanized iron being iron covered with a zinc coating, is in this respect identical with zinc, and we should prefer either to lead, which, for some kinds of water—rain-water, for instance—is decidedly dangerous, as it dissolves the lead easier than the zinc. The best method, however, is to employ plain iron tanks, as used on shipboard. Oxidation of the iron goes on, it is true; but this is exceedingly slow—slower than is the case with any steam-boiler; and if any of the oxide dissolves in the water, it will in any case be very little, and even if considerable, it would give the water tonic properties, as iron is healthy. Therefore, we say, away with zinc or galvanized tanks or tubes, and above all, away with lead-lined tanks and tubes, and substitute tanks of boiler-iron and iron tubes; let them rust, and if they give out in thirty years or thereabout, your children may substitute new ones, and in the meantime you will prolong your own life many years, or at least spare yourself sickness and suffering.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

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MOST ABLY CONDUCTED,

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THE PACIFIC is a religious newspaper for families living in the city or in the country. It is quarto in form, each number consisting of eight pages, and the reading matter of each page is of a different variety from that of any of the other pages.

The first page of each number is devoted mainly to correspondence from all parts of the country. The second page is appropriated to religious articles of the more substantial kind. The third page is occupied with notices of religious books and other publications, and by general literary intelligence. The fourth page is filled by editorial matter of all sorts, and with the intelligence of the work from the churches of this coast. The fifth page contains news from all quarters—religious, secular and telegraphic. The sixth page is made up of matter interesting to the family, and particularly to the youth and children. The seventh is filled with matter of interest to all, in town and country, who have yards, gardens, orchards, barns, and farms. And the eighth page is for all who wish to keep pace with the trade, business, commence, growth, products, resources, progress and general character of our State and our coast.

Each page being thus made a department, and each being large enough for a department, there are symmetry and beauty in the general make-up of THE PACIFIC.

The conductors of the paper make it a point to print, as often as practicable, a sermon from some living divine on these shores. The department of "The West" will be made more and more a specialty. Their facilities are such that no other paper can equal them in obtaining the very latest religious intelligence.

THE PACIFIC, without being partisan, or sectarian, believes in, loves, and advocates the apostolic and primitive polity of the churches of Christ, which made them each self-governed, and all mutually dependent for sympathy, counsel and co-operation; "distinct like the billows, one like the sea."

THE PACIFIC goes into almost every town and neighborhood on this coast, and is read by multitudes. It will convey any desired intelligence to as large a number of people as can be reached by any other similar paper published on the coast.

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SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1872.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the "Editors of THE PACIFIC." Letters on business should be sent to C. A. KLOSE, Box 45.

Publishers' Department

BEAUTIFUL.—The chromos, engravings and lithographs at 545 Washington street. We selected two of them for Christmas presents, and are so well pleased with them (and the prices) that we feel like telling our friends of our good fortune. The place is getting to be popular, with all its many attractions, and the long experience in his business and gentlemanly deportment of the proprietor, Mr. Max Burkardt, will soon make it a favorable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of beautiful pictures.

JEWELRY.—A magnificent stock of watches, diamonds, precious stones and every imaginable article in the manufactory of jewelry is now displayed by D. W. Laird, 610 Merchant street. We cordially recommend our readers, and especially the trade, to call and examine Laird's stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have tried him and speak knowingly.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS STORE ON THIRD STREET.—One of the great features of Third street—especially to the ladies—is the great dry goods store of S. Mosgrove & Co. (222 and 224, we believe is the number, though you can't miss it even without the number). The fair readers of THE PACIFIC are assured that there is in their immense establishment everything useful, rich, and elegant; and where the sales are so large they can afford to sell cheap.

LIFE INSURANCE.—In view of life's uncertainty and the great benefit resulting from the system of Life Insurance now so generally adopted throughout the Christian world, we feel disposed to urge upon the consideration of our readers the importance of having their lives insured for the benefit of their families. Among the Insurance Companies soliciting the patronage of our community, the *Charter Oak* is one of the oldest, most substantial, and, so far as we are competent to judge, offers to insurers advantages every way equal to the best. Mr. Chas. H. Denison the Agent, is endorsed by our best man. We recommend him and the *Charter Oak* to the favorable notice of our thousands of readers.

SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with silver or copper tips never wear out at the toe, and last twice as long. Remember this.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The "Cow and Calf" is a White Pine mine.

The Noonday mine, White Pine, is yielding about three tones of ore per day.

The Green mine, Placer County, has been placed in an excellent working order.

In the Great Western mine, White Pine, work has been suspended for the winter.

Work will be resumed shortly in the General Lee mine, White Pine, by contract.

A nugget of pure gold weighing $85 was found last week in Jesus Maria creek, Calaveras county.

B. F. Sharwood, William Sharon and R. F. Morrow have been elected Trustees of the Central Mining Company.

The ledge of the South Chariot mine has widened to 18 or 20 inches.

The last 390 tons of ore taken from the Golden Chariot mine produced $11,550.

The Magnolia assessment of 25c per share will be delinquent to-day.

The Ida Ellmore Mining Company have levied another assessment of $3 per share, delinquent January 31st.

Only 78 tons of ore were taken from the Hale & Norcross mine last week, and 450 tons from the Savage mine, the latter assaying $31 26 ⅌ ton.

A rich strike has been made in the eleventh level of the Elmore, Idaho, 130 feet north of the slip in the mine.

The Golden Chariot, Idaho, is now in tip-top working order, and is yielding fine looking ore from both the fifth and eighth levels. Additional hands have been put to work.

Work on the St. Patrick mine, near Auburn, is steadily progressing with the most satisfactory results, and a large amount of rich rock is on the dump. The new fifteen-stamp mill is completed and in operation on St. Patrick quartz.

Last week 1,400 tons of ore was taken from the Hale & Norcross mine. The incline from the bottom of the main shaft is now down a little over 100 feet in length and progresses at the rate of four feet a day. When the depth of 100 feet perpendicular measurement is attained, a new level will be opened.

During the ensuing week $50,000 is expected to be received from the Raymond & Ely mine.

On the 29th December, $22,000 was shipped from the Chollar-Potosi mine.

Thus far on December account $101,700 has been received from the Meadow Valley mine. Pulp assays on December 29th and 30th, $113.

A letter of the 26th from the Golden Chariot mine says:

We have opened 50 feet on the eighth level in the south drift. The vein to-day is 2½ feet wide; quality of the ore good. In the north drift the vein is somewhat broken up and the quality average.

A letter of the 27th says:

Cut the vein in the fifth level this morning and found two feet in width of fine looking ore. This is fully 35 feet south of where the vein was first struck.

During the past week 153 tons of ore was raised from the North Star (Grass Valley) mine. The quantity reduced was 208 tons, leaving 120 tons on the dumps. The Superintendent expects to "be able to make monthly shipments large enough to make up for the time stockholders have been without dividends."

Thus far on December account $88,000 has been received from the Meadow Valley, and $66,000 from the Raymond and Ely mine.

Mining stocks were very active yesterday, and heavy sales of Eureka Consolidated, Ida Ellmore, Raymond & Ely and Phœnix were made.

The following sales were made at the afternoon session of the Board;

The aggregate sales of the San Francisco Board from December 21st to December 27th, inclusive, were $1,779,871.

The principal movements yesterday were in South Chariot and Ida Ellmore. The reports from almost all of the mines are very flattering, and give rise to the hope that the production of the coming year will vastly exceed that of the present.

The Superintendent of the Raymond & Ely writes: "We have still 124 feet of 'virgin ground' between the west end of the 200 level in the Extension ground and the east end of the drift in the 223 level of the Lightner shaft. Above the 223 level we have exposed sufficient first-class ore to run the 50 stamps for over three months, and I do not take into account any ores that may be developed between the east end of the drift and the Extension body; that is already developed, and showing a better vein of ore than can be found outside of the shaft."

The capital Stock of the Daney Mining Company has been increased from 8000 shares of $60 each to 24,000 shares of $100 each.

MINING PROSPECTS IN EASTERN OREGON.—Advices from Eastern Oregon report favorably of a prosperous mining season in the counties of Union, Baker and Grant next year. The late snow in that section of the State melted, completely saturating the mountains with water, and since then snow has fallen to a considerable depth, and the likelihood is that plenty more will follow. Added to this is, the fact of the completion of about one hundred and forty miles of mining ditches in Baker and Union counties, that will abundantly supply the camps of El Dorado, Malhuer and Amelia City, in Baker county, and Cooster Hog'em and other camps in Union with water—something which the miners have not experienced heretofore since the first discovery. The yield of these precious metals from these counties named will be greatly increased in consequence, and business in all its branches will be given an impetus never before known. A large increase of population will also be another result that will soon follow, and with it will come new discoveries of rich placer and quartz mines in the yet scarcely prospected country.

—The Vulture mine, under Superintendent Mudge is doing finely.

—Mr. Hites mine, at Hites Cove, Mariposa County, is doing better than ever before. He has struck in the lower level a vein of rock about 11 feet in thickness, which yields about $80 to the ton. His lower tunnel, which is now in about 1,200 feet, will be completed by May next. This is one of the best mines in California, and when the tunnel is completed, it can be worked at a very small expense.

The total product of gold and silver in the United States for the year 1871, as estimated by Mr. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, reached $66,000,000; California contributing $10,000,000 and Nevada $16,000,000 to this amount.

The great sources of supply for the past twenty-two years have been on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Since 1848 the Pacific States and Territories have yielded about $1,400,000,000. In a letter to the London *Times*, J. Ross Browne says the Comstock lode, Nevada, has produced in 10 years $120,000,090, and has paid $30,000,000 in dividends. Grass Valley, California, has yielded $30,000,000, of which $15,000,000 may be placed to account for profit. Gold Hill alone produced $7,000,000—two-thirds of it profit; the Eureka mine has netted $1,500,000; the Allison Ranch, $1,000,000; Hayward's mine, in Amador, $6,000,000 gross—probably $4,006,000 net; the Sierra Buttes has paid in dividends $1,200,000; and various others mines in California and Nevada are producing dividends of 30 to 40 per cent. a year upon the capital invested.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—The Merchants' Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of one per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The Eureka (California) Mining Company announce a dividend of $1 per share, payable on Saturday, the first in several months.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Savings has declared a dividend on term deposits of 10 per cent. per annum, 9 per cent on first-class ordinary, and 6 per cent. on second-class ordinary deposits, payable on and after Jan. 15th.

DIAMOND HUNTING.—We hear that another party, who discovered what are believed to be fine diamonds in Arizona, left here a few days ago for that Apache paradise, being satisfied that he has the dead thing on an unlimited fortune. He went off quietly, taking every precaution not to be followed, being determined to keep the location of the placer a secret.

Commercial.

Wednesday Evening, January 17, 1872.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Flour sacks are quite scarce, qrs readily commanding 10¾ c. and hfs 16 c. The consumption of grain bags here in 1871 was 4,900,000 new and 500,000 second hand, also 77,000 Wool Sacks. The consumption of Gunny Bags last year embraced 1,060 bales Standard Gunnies and 45,000 Dundee Imitation. At the close the stock is 75,000 Dundees.

CANDLES—The San Francisco Factory made 31,720 bxs in 1871, and the Mission Factory made 27,000 bxs from June 15th to Dec. 31st. The consumption here last year was from 260,000 to 280,000 bxs. The stock on hand on the 1st inst. was 30,000 bxs, including 18,500 bxs Rope's, 6,100 bxs Spear's, 2,000 bxs Harkness' and 3,400 bxs Macy's, Emery's, etc., exclusive of supplies in hands of jobbers.

CASE GOODS—The stock of Oysters in hands of commission merchants on the 1st inst. was 25,000 cs. The agents of McMurray's report 17,250 cs sold during the past year; Brinkley & Son's, 8,000 cs; Diamond Packing Company, 5,000 cs; besides LeBrun's, Kennsett's and a dozen other brands. Of Salmon, 31,000 cs was put up on this coast, the bulk of which was shipped to Australia, England and New York.

CEMENT—The Benicia Company manufactured 23,000 bbls in 1871. They can furnish all that is needed on the coast, and intend to keep the price below the cost of importation, yet there is now en route 30,000 barrels from the East.

CHICORY—This crop in California last year was a failure, owing to the drought; nevertheless, a stock of 500,000 lbs was carried over from 1870, and the price has been steady at 8c until recently, when it was raised to 11c. The crop for the current year is expected to reach 1,500,000 lbs, which will give us a surplus for export.

CIGARS—Our local manufacturers turned out 65,000,000 last year, valued at $2,151,000, against 51,000,000 in 1870. The imports for 1871 were 84,300 lbs, or 7,000,000, valued at $337,500.

COFFEE—Our shipments for 1871 were 775,000 lbs to foreign ports, and 1,758,600 lbs to Chicago and St. Louis. The quantity taken for local consumption in 1871 was 9,170,000 lbs, an increase of 1,305,000 lbs over 1870. The stock in first and second hands on the 31st of December, 1871, was 2,350,000.

CORDAGE—3,000,000 lbs, of all kinds, was manufactured in 1871 by the San Francisco Cordage Factory.

DRUGS—The sales of Acids for 1871 by the San Francisco Chemical Works were as follows: 780,000 lbs Sulphuric at 2½@4c; 216,000 lbs Nitric at 12@15c, and 24,000 lbs Muriatic at 6c. The same manufacturers turned out 600 tons of Brimstone. Donnolly & Co. of this city, packed 200,000 lbs Cream Tartar and 10,000 bxs Bi-Carb Soda and Saleratus in 1871. The San Francisco Candle Works made 110,000 lbs Glycerine last year, of which 80,000 lbs was sold.

GUNPOWDER—The California Powder Company, at Santa Clara, made 10,500 lbs Sporting and 113,000 kegs Blasting in 1871.

LUMBER—The receipts at San Francisco for 1871 embraced 104,203,000 feet Pine, 4,690,000 feet Spruce, 2,224,000 feet Cedar, 74,000,000 Redwood, 2,375,000 feet Pickets, 3,890,000 feet Sugar Pine, 88,800 feet Maple and Ash, 32,907,000 Shingles, 27,345,000 Laths, 594,000 lineal feet Piles, 1,000,000 Redwood Posts, 134,000 Railroad Ties, and 70,000 feet Spanish Cedar Logs.

MALT LIQUORS—Our imports for last year were 1,520 hhds bulk Ale, 12,400 pkgs bottled Ale, and 10,600 pkgs bottled Stout. The present stock is estimated at 800 hhds bulk Ale, 4,000 pkgs bottled Ale, and 2,500 pkgs bottled Porter.

MATCHES—Our local manufacturers turned out 110,000 gross last year, and sold 100,000 gross of stamped. It is estimated that at least 10,000 gross was sold unstamped, and therefore fraudulently by outside parties. The amount of tax paid last year was $144,000. The market is temporarily bare of Eastern Parlor.

METALS—Our local Smelting Works have a monthly capacity to refine 1,200 tons lead bullion and 1,000 tons Lead and Silver ores for smelting. We last year shipped 4,800 tons Pig Lead, against 1,270 tons in 1870, all refined in this city. The present monthly product is 500 tons, a portion of which is used in the manufacture of shot, of which 150,000 bags sold last year at 8½@9c.

NAILS—Stock in this city on the 1st instant, 13,500 kegs, a very small quantity; but large supplies on the way.

OIL—Our consumption of Petroleum in 1871 is estimated to have been 1,692,000 galls, an increase of 192,000 galls over 1870. The stock on hand on the 1st was 297,500 galls, and to arrive, 1,215,000 galls, an increase of 838,000 galls over the stock on hand and to arrive on the 1st of January, 1871.

PAPER—The mill at Saratoga turned out 25,000 reams Straw Wrapping last year; the mill in Marin county produced 60,000 lbs Printing, 130,000 lbs Manila and Bag, and 150,000 lbs Wrappings, and the mill in Mendocino county made 5,000 reams Straw. Product of the three mills was valued at $150,000. The mill at San Lorenzo will resume operations. A mill is projected at Stockton.

PROVISIONS—It is estimated that we last year received from domestic Atlantic cities at least 4,000,000 lbs Bacon, Hams and Shoulders and 2,600,000 lbs Lard. A contract for 1,500,000 lbs Eastern side meats has recently been effected, to arrive at buyer's option, said to be the largest single purchase made in this city. Other sales include 10,000 lbs California Bacon at 13¼@13¾c, and 125 cs California Lard in 10-lb and 5-lb tins at 12@12½c.

PURE SPIRITS—50 pps California refined sold during the past week at $1@$1.15.

QUICKSILVER—The local production last year was 31,880 flasks, of which 18,760 flasks was from the New Almaden mine and 9,230 from the New Idria mine. The production of 1870 was 29,500 flasks, against 33,000 flasks in 1869. The three years' contract for our local product expires on the 1st of April, when the monopoly will, it is hoped, be ended. Already there are invoices en route from London and New York.

RICE—Of our supplies for 1871 we exported 1,581,000 lbs, and took 26,625,000 lbs for consumption, leaving a stock on hand of 4,499,000 lbs.

SALT—Stock of fine Liverpool in first hands on the 1st instant was 2,700 tons.

SOAP—Three of the local works report 2,000,000 lbs made in 1871.

STARCH—The agents of Duryea's report 489,500 lbs sold during the past year, while the agents of Kingsford's report their sales at 983,000 lbs. Local manufacturers have for some reason abandoned the field.

SUGAR—The quantity of Beet Sugar made in California last year was 587,000 lbs. The stock of all kinds on hand at the close of the year was 8,710,000 lbs, including quantities in hands of refiners, importers and jobbers. This leaves an excess of 51,000,000 lbs to be credited to consumption in 1871.

YEAST POWDERS—Upwards of 4,000 gross local make was sold in this market last year.

FREIGHTS—Bark Mary Belle Roberts proceeds to Magdalena Bay to load Orchilla for Panama, to be reshipped thence to Europe.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

Daniel Hicks. Henry Keller.

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THE OLD

HAMBURG-BREMEN

FIRE

Insurance Company,

Having Escaped

The late disastrous

Conflagration at Chicago

— AND —

HAVING FULLY AND PROMPTLY PAID

All its Adjusted Losses

Occasioned by the late fires at Virginia City and in Harpending's Brick Block, is continuing to issue its Policies on approved risks, against loss or damage by fire, and to tender to the Insuring Public the full guarantee of a LARGE CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUND.

For Stability, Promptness, Liberality and Security, this old and substantial Company is unsurpassed by any other represented on the Pacific Coast, its risks being selected with care, and are all reinsured to the extent of two-thirds. We ask for the old

Hamburg-Bremen

A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed.

MORRIS SPEYER & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS,

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STOVES

—AND—

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A LARGE VARIETY OF

COOKING, PARLOR, BOX, AND OFFICE

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Over 100 Different Kinds and Styles to select from,

Including the Old Favorites,

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LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

112 & 114 BATTERY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

DON'T DELAY TO CURE THAT

COUGH! COUGH!

SHUN WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS!

USE THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

TRY FIRST

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1871.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement: He says his mother, who is now *sixty years of age*, had SUFFERED with CONSUMPTION for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of *all our best physicians*, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, *but all to no avail*. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed: and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would *lose the power of respiration*, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisment of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Christian Advocate*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another spell of coughing and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had EXPECTORATED THREE PINTS of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully,

A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is without doubt the BEST EXPECTORANT REMEDY ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Contains no Opium in any Form. Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam, as unprincipled men may deceive you with their own worthles preparations.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Agents,

Southeast corner Market and First Streets, San Francisco.

Mch 14

CHOICE ASIATIC POULTRY.

The undersigned offers for sale a few choice birds in pairs or trios, properly matched for breeding, consisting of

Light Brahmas from the famous "Duke of York" and "Autocrat" Strains, Dark Brahmas of Boyle's Celebrated Strain, and Buff Cochins of Cooper's Strain.

Also a few choice Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburg, Sebright Bantams, Houdans and White Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From his best stock, carefully packed and delivered to express, and warranted to carry safely anywhere.

GEO. B. BAYLEY,

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Address with stamp, Post Office Box 659, San Francisco

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